

A
MOST DELECT-
ABLE AND TRUE DIS-
course, of an admired and painefull Pere-
grination from *Scotland*, to the most famous King-
domes in *Europe, Asia* and *Affricke*.

WITH

The particular Descriptions (more exact-
ly set downe then hath beene heeretofore in English) of
Italy, Sicilia, Dalmatia, Ilyria, Epire, Peloponnesus, Macedonia,
Theffalia, and the whole Continent of *Greece, Creta, Rhodes,*
the Iles *Cyclades*, with all the Ilands in the *Ionian, Aegean*, and
Adriaticke Seas, *Thracia*, the renowned Citie *Constanti-*
nople, Chalcis, Bythinia, and the blacke Sea, *Troy, Phrygia*, and
the chiefeft Countreies of *Asia Minor*.

FROM THENCE,

To *Cyprus, Phenicia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia Petrea*, and the
Desart of *Egypt*, the Red Sea, *Grand Cayre*, the whole Prouince of
Canaan, the Lake of *Sodom* and *Gomorba*, the famous Rivers, *Nilus,*
Euphrates, and *Jordan*, and the sacred Citie *Ierusalem*, &c.

Caelum non Animum.

The second Impression, Corrected and enlarged by the
Authour WILLIAM LITHGOW.

LONDON,

Printed by *Nicholas Okes*, and are to be sold by *Thomas Archer*,
at his Shop in *Popes head Palace*. 1616.



To all Noble-minded Gentlemen,
and Heroicke Spirits in Court, Citie,
and Countrey.

Courteous Reader, of these my double
paines of a two-fold Pilgrimage: first, in
my personall progresse, to these famous
places; and next, a second Peregrination
of minde, in reuiewing the same in the
Map of my owne Memory. I haue, for thy more easie vn-
derstanding, diuided them in sixe seuerall parts: Ac-
cept them therefore with the same loue that I offer them
to thee, since they cost thee nothing but the Reading, how
deere soeuer they are to mee. I could haue furnished
this History with more new-coind Language, but I detest
the ornament of such an ecclipsed shadow, that would
obumbrate the beames of a glorious Subiect: Let other
fantasticall braines dote, and prosecute the path of
smooth inuented phrases, and new deuised diriuations;
to soare aloft with the waxed feathers of flitghthered
eloquence, wanting matter, which is the heart of the
worke: I haue in my owne disposition, and for thy bet-
ter satisfaction (Gentle Reader) set downe the same in
the vulgar tongue of this Northerne Ile; Protesting, if
A 2 (perad-

To the Reader.

(peradventure) I finde thy kind acceptance, I shall produce to thy eyes, the second Lampe of this new light, which shall shew thee the distance of miles from place to place, and the value of money in euery Kingdome, Dukedome, Republique, Territory, or Iland, where soeuer I haue beene; with the particular narration of the great Tributes and Charges a Trauellour must defray in such a voyage; which for the present I haue abridged, and partly omitted, for diuers weighty causes. As for these gnawing wormes, which carpe the merites of brauer Spirits, and contemne that vertue in others, that they cannot attaine vnto themselves, I craue they would forbear their sinistrous censure, vntill such time, that by their owne industry, they atchieue the like attempts: wishing such like vomiters of venome no greater punishment, then to be plagued with the experience of that which I sustained in my Trauailes.

Thine as thou merites,

W. Lihgow.

To

To my deere friend, Countriman and Condisciple,
WILLIAM LITHGOW.

REst Noble Spirits in your Natiue Soiles, (bent;
Whose high-bred thoughts on deare-bought fights are
Renowned LITHGOW by his braue attempt
Hath eas'd your bodies of a world of toyles.

Not like to some, who wrongfully retaine
Gods rarest gifts within themselues ingroft,
But what thou hast attain'd with care and cost,
Thou yeeldst it *gratis* to the world againe.

Vpon the bankes of wonder-breeding *Clide*,
To these designs thy heart did first assent;
One way, indeed, to giue thy selfe content,
But more to satisfie a world beside.

Thy first attempt in excellence of worth,
Beyond the reach of my conceits confinde,
But this thy second pilgrimage of minde,
Where all thy paines are to the world set forth
In Subiect, Frame, in Methode, Phrase, and Stile,
May match the most vnmatch'd in this Ile:
But this renownes thee most, & haue still possesse
A constant heart within a wandring brest.

ROBERT ALLEN.

To his most affectionate friend, W. Lithgow.

NO Arabs, Turkes, Moores, Sarazens, nor strangers,
Woods, Wildernesse, and darke vmbrag'ous caues,
No Serpents, Beasts, nor cruell fatall dangers,
Nor sad regrades of ghostly groning graues,
Could thee affright, dissuade, disturbe, annoy
To venture life to winne a world of ioy.
This Worke, which pompe-expecting eyes may feed,
To vs, and Thee, shall perfect pleasure breed.

W. A.



A Dire made by the Pilgrime in the
Ile Nigroponti, when hee was constrained by
Greekes to keepe Centinell fixe dayes (according
to the times) who then stood in feare of
two Turkish Gallies.

Carmina secessum scribentis, & otia quærunt
Me mare, me venti, me fera iactat hyems.



*Wander in exile,
As though my Pilgrimage
Were sweet Comedian Scenes of lone
Upon a golden Stage.
Ah I, poore I, distress'd,
Oft changing to and fro,
And forc'd to sing sad Obsequies
Of this my Swan-like woe.
A vagabonding Guest,
Transported here and there,
Led with the mercy-wanting windes
Of feare, grieve, and despaire.
Thus ever-mourning I,
To restlesse iourneyes thral'd,
Obtaines by Times triumphing frownes,
A calling vnrecal'd:
Was I praordain'd so,
Like Tholos Ghost to stand,
Three times foure houres in twenty foure,
With Musket in my hand.
Ore-blasted with the stormes
Of Winter-beating snow,
And frosty-poynted haile-stones hard
On me poore wretch to blow.*

The Pilgrimes mourning Ditty.

No Architecture loe

But whirling-windy Skies,
Ore-seel'd with thundring claps of clouds,
Earths center to surpris.

I, I, it is my fate,

Alots this fatall Crosse,
And reckons up in Characters

The time of my times losse.

My destiny is such,

Which doth predestine me
To be a mirrour of mis-haps,

A Mappe of Miseric.

Extreamely doe I lue,

Extreames are all my ioy
I finde in deepe extremities,

Extreames extream annoy.

Now all alone I watch

With Argoes eyes and wit.

A Cypher twixt the Greekes and Turkes

Vpon this rocke I sit.

A constrain'd Captiue I,

Mongst incompassionate Greekes,
Bare-headed downward bowes my head,
And libertie st. ll seekes.

But all my sutes are vaine,

Heauen sees my woefull state:
And makes me say, My worlds eye-sight
Is bought at too high rate.

Would God I might but lue

To see my native soyle:
Thrice happy in my wish,

To end my endlesse toyle:

Yet still when I record

The pleasant banks of Clide,
Where Orchards, Castles, Townes and Woods,
Are planted by his side.

And chiefly Lanerke thou

The Pilgrimes mourning Ditty.

Thy Countries laureat lampe :
In which this bruised body now
Did first receine the stampe.
Then doe I sigh and sweare,
Till death or my returne,
Still for to weare the willow wreath,
In sable weed to mourne.
Since in this dying life,
A life in death I take,
Ile sacrifice in spight of wrath
These solemne vovves I make.
To thee sweet Scotland first,
My birth and breath I leane:
To heauen my soule, my heart King Iames,
My Corpes to lye in grane.
My staffe to Pilgrimes I,
And Pen to Poets send;
My haire-cloath robe, and halfe spent goods,
To wandring wights I lend.
Let them dispone as though
My treasure were of gold,
Which walnes were in purest prise
Then drosse ten thousand fold.
These Trophies I erect,
Whilest memory remaines,
An epitomi'd Epitaph
On Lithgowes restlesse paines.
My wis' inclos'd with loue,
My loue with earthly blisse,
My blisse in substance doth consist,
To craue no more but this.
Thou first, is, was, and last,
Eternall of thy grace,
Continue long great Britaines King,
His Queene and Royall Race.

AMEN.



I
A BRIEFE DESCRIPTI-
ON OF THE ANCIENT
MONVMENTS OF ROME, THE LI-
BRARIE; OF LACVS AVERNVVS, THE
Transportations, Originall, and Papisticall
Opinions of LORETTA, and of the
renowned Citty of
VENICE.



The nature of Man, by an inward inclination, is alwayes inquisitiue of forraigne newes; yea, and much more affecteth the sight and knowledge of stranges and vnfrequented Kingdomes, such is the instinct of his naturall affection. Nauigation hath often united the bodie of Realmes together; but Trauell hath done much more. For first, to the Actor it giueth the impression of vnderstanding, experience, patience, and an infinite treasure of other vnerprimable vertues. Secondly, it vnfoldeth to the world, the gouernment of States, the authoritie and disposition of Kings and Princes; the secrets, manners, customes, and Religions of all Nations and People. And lastly, bringeth satisfaction to the home-dwelling man, of these things hee would haue scene, and could not attempt. Trauell hath beene in more request amongst the Ancients, then it is now with vs in the

B the

the latter Age. Philosophers, Poets, Historiographers, and learned Divines, how they haue peregrinated to know the life of States, and the fashions of farre Countries would be an endlesse taske for me to relate. Many (I confesse) long to see the remotest regions of the earth, but dare not undertake the dangers of sight, the chargeable expences of tributarie iourney, the hard indurance of flint-stones for a soft feather-bed, the extremities of thirst, nor the parching heate of the Sunne, hunger in the belly, nor the moist distilling dew to bee a humide couerlet to their tender skin, with innumerable other insuing miseries. But Ixion-like, mistaking Iuno, would by a meere imagination, run out the sleeping course of an endlesse peregrination, For my part, what I haue reaped, is by a deere-bought knowledge, as it were, a small contentment, in a neuer contenting subiect, a bitter pleasant taste of a sweet-seasoned sorrow, and all in all, what I found was more then ordinaray reioycing, in an extraordinary sorrow of delights. The contemplation of this delightfull and painfull pilgrimage, did incite my minde to aduenture vpon my meditated attempts; not onely for my owne contentment, but also to animate other forward spirits to the like resolute designes. The commodity of which being by me duly pondered and weighed (as it were) in the ballance of my owne contemplating thoughts, from Paris, Anno Domini 1610. I attempted my voyage, bequeathing my proceedings to the protection of God, my body to turmoiling paines, my hands to the Burdon, and my feet to the hard bruising way: And as vnwilling to make relation of my passing through France, Sauoy, the Ligurian Alpes, and almost all Italy, sith it is manifested vnto many in this Island both by sight and report, I would shunne, so farre as possible I can, all prolixitie of knowne, and therefore vnnecessary discourse. Upon the 40 day after my departure from Paris, I arriued at Rome, of which I will memorize some rarest things, & so proceed. This Cittie of Rome, now extant, is not that old Rome which Romulus founded, for
after

after the Monarchy of the Romanes had attained to the full height, the Gothes, a base and unknowne people, displaying their banner against this glorious and imperiall Citie,, in the end razed, and subuerted thier Palaces, equalizing the Wallles with the ground. After the which detriment and ouerthrow (the late subdued Romanes recovering their ruinous habitation) were inforced to withdraw the scituation of the Towne a little more downward, neere the bankes of Tybris: And transported the Stones of these ransacked buildings, to re-edifie their new dwelling places.

Hic vbi nunc Roma est, olim fuit ardua silua,
Tantaq; res paucis, pascua bobus erat.

Many haue wrote of the singularities of old Rome, and I will also recite some decayed Monuments thereof, which I haue seene: The speciall object of antiquitie I saw, being neuer a whit decayed to this day, is the Templum omnium Deorum, but now, omnium Sanctorum, builded in a rotundo, and open at the toppe, with a large round, like to the queire of the holy graue. A pretty way from this, are the remainants of that ancient Amphitheater beautified with great Columnes, of a wonderfull bignesse and height; the reason why it was deuised, the Ghosts of the slaughtered Sabines may testifie. To be brieue, I saw the decayed house of worthy Cicero, the high Capitoll, the Palace of cruell Nero, the Statues of Marcus Aurelius, Alexander and his horse Bucephalus. The greene Hill like vnto mount Cautuallo, that was made of the Potters shards at one time, which brought the tributary gold to this imperiall seate, the seuen Hilles whereon thee standes, and their seuen Pyramides, the Castle S. Angello, which Adrian first founded, and their doubtfull transported Reliques from Ierusalem, with many other things I diligently remarked, some whereof were frivolous, some ambiguous, and some famous. Besides all these, I sawe one most sight-worthy spectacle, which was the Librarie of the ancient Romanes, being licentiated to

Monuments of
Antiquitie.

enter with two Gentlemen, sir William Kerre, and James Aughtermuty my Countrey-men; where, when I was come, I beheld a world of old bookes, the first whereof was an infinite number of Greeke Bibles, subscribed with the hands of these Fathers, who (as they say) translated them out of the Hebrew tongue.

I saw also the Academies of Aristotle, wherein he treateth of the Soule, Health, Life, Nature, and Qualities of Men, with the Medicaments of Galen for the diseases and infirmities of man: the familiar Epistles of Cicero, the Aeneidos of Virgill, the Saphick verses of that Lesbian Sapho, the woorkes of Ouid, Plinie, Plutarch, Titus Liuius, Horatius, Strabo, Plato, Homer, Terentius, Cato, Hippocrates, Iosephus, Pythagoras, Diodorus Siculus, Eusebius, Saint Augustine, Saint Ambrose, Saint Cyprian, Saint Gregory, and likewise the woorkes of other excellent Philosophers, Diuines, and Poets: all wrot with their owne hands, and sealed with their owne names, and manuell subscriptions. I saw also the forme of the first ancient writing, which was vpon leaues of trees, cakes of lead, with their fingers on albes, barkes of trees, with strange figures, and vnknowne letters, that was brought from Egypt: for the Egyptians first deuised the vse thereof, and the sight of infinite Obligatorie writings, of Emperours, Kings, and Princes, which I omit to relate, referring the same to be registred by the next beholder.

Bidding adieu to my Company, and this Librarie, I longed to view the gorgeous Mosaicall worke of Saint Peters Church: The matter was no sooner conceined, but I went to y^e doore, yet afraid to enter, because I was not accustomed with the carriage and ceremonies of such a Sanctum Sanctorum. But at the last, abandoning all scrupulositie, I came in boldly, and on my right hand as I entered within the doore, I espied the portrayed Image of Saint Peter, erected of pure brasle, and sitting on a brasen Chaire. The fashion of the people is this, entring the Church, they goe straight to this Idoll, and saluting with many

Famous Authors.

The brasen Image of S. Peter.

many crosses his sencelesse body, kisse his feet, and euery one of his severall toes: next, they lay their heads vnder the soale of his right foot; and arising, rubbe their Beades on his hard costed belly: thus adoring that breathlesse masse of mettall, moze then though it were a living creature. O wonderfull and strange spectacle! that these onely titular Christians, should become worse of knowledge then Ethnick Pagans, to worship and reuerence the workmanship of mens hands. Woe and shame bee vnto you all blinde hereticall Papists, why should you make to your selues Idols and Images of Iron, Siluer, Gold, Steele, Brasse, Stone, Earth and Tree; and notwithstanding would excuse the matter with a superstitious reason, alledging, you do it onely in remembrance, where otherwise it is a damnable signe of wilfull obdurate ignorance. May not the prohibition of the second Commandement of Gods law, confound the erroz of this idolatry, ingrafted in your hardened hearts.

What vertue can bee in a lumpe of Brasse? or what comfort in the deuices of Handy-craftsmen? Alas, nothing but eternall sorrow and condemnation. This was one of the lamentable errours I saw in the Romane Sea, amongst many other thousands. When the foolish Listranes or Licaoneans would haue sacrificed Bulls to the honour of Paul and Barnabas, they rent their clothes, and ran in among the people, crying, and saying; O men why doe yee these things? wee are euen men subiect to the like passions that you be: How is it then, that the Apostles being aliue, would haue no acknowledging by any homage of man; yet when they are dead, the Romanists wil worship their counterfeited similitude, in stone, or tree. What vnworthy-fained traditions, and superstitious Idolatrie: what strange new deuising trickes they vse, to plant idle Monasteriall Loyterers: How many manner of wayes these Belly-minded slaues Epicure-like leade their liues: And what a Sea of abhominable villany they swimme into, practising euen vnnaturall vices, I meane of their wrongfully

Superstition
of Papists.

called Religious Bishops, Priests, Friers, Curates, and all the hypocriticall crew, of these peruerse Iebusites; no heart can expresse, nor the most eloquent tongue, can sufficiently unfold. But for feare of excommunication, from that Antichristian Curtezan, I dare not perseuer longer heerein: Although I can, yea, and so truely bewray their all-corrupted estate, that I neede no information of any Romane-Pouice-Trauellet. Of whose sight and experience, would God all the Papists in Brittain had the like eie-witnessing approbation as I haue had, I am certainly perswaded, with teares and sighes, they would heauily be-mone the terrible fall of that Babylonian whoze, which (in a prophane estimation) is their holy mother Church. For I sincerely sweare to thee, O faithfull Christian (as the Italian vsually doth in his humours) by the golden-tripled crowne of my ghostly father, Paulo Papa Quinto, whatsoeuer, sacriledge, incest, or villanie a Papist committeth; let him come heere, and fill the bribing hands of the Simoniacall Bishops, of the thrice-crowned Priest, (for Roma non captat ouem sine lana.) And hee shall haue Indulgences, Dispensations, adioyned Penances, or absolved Offences, for hundreds, thousands, lesse or more yeares. The period of Time, after eight and twenty daies abode, wishing my departure, I hardly escaped from the hunting of these bloud-sucking Inquisitors, of whom the most part were mine owne Countrymen: for I may iustly as firme it, man hath no worse enemy, then his owne supposed friend. And the Italian saith in his Proverb: God keep me from the hurt of my friends, for I know well how to keepe my from mine enemies. From thence bound Eastward, I visited Naples, the commendation of which, I onely reuolue in this verse;

Incluta Parthenope gignit Comitescq; Ducesq;

Among many other remarkable things, neere to this Citie (as Lacus Auernus, Sibillaes Cane, Puteoli; the Sulphurean Mountaine, Capua and Cuma, where banished Aeneas from Troy, and Carthage arrined) I saw the Monument

numment of Virgils buriall, and affixed these lines there
vpon;

In *Mantua* from mothers wombe,
I first conceiued breath;
Parthenope reſerues the Tombe,
My Sepulchre of Death.

In the meane while, hauing alwaies a regard, of my ha-
ſty diſpatching from Chriſtendome, I returned, addreſ-
ſing my ſelfe to Venice for transportation. But by your
leauē, let me lay downe beſore your eyes, ſome notable illu-
ſions of *Madonna di Loretta*, which I found in my way-
faring iourney, to amplifie my former Diſcourſe, concer-
ning the errours of the Roman Church, and as yet was ne-
uer Engliſhed in our Language.

Beſore I came neere to *Loretta*, by tenne miles, I ouer-
tooke a Caroch, wherein were two Gentlemen of Rome,
and their two Concubines; Who, when they eſpied me, ſa-
luted me kindly, enquiring of what ſtation I was, whi-
ther I was bound, and what pleaſure I had to trauell
alone? After I had to theſe demands giuen ſatiſfaction,
they intreated me to come vp in the Caroch, but I thanke-
fully reſuſed, and would not, replying the way was faire,
the weather ſeaſonable, and my body vnwearied. At laſt
they perceiuing my abſolute reſuſall, preſently diſmounted
on the ground, to recreate themſelues in my company: and
incontinently, the two yong vnmarried Dames, came
forth alſo, and would by no perſwaſion of me, nor their fa-
miliars, mount againe; Saying, they were all Pilgrimes,
and bound to *Loretta* (for deuotions ſake) in pilgrimage,
and for the penance enioyned to them by their Father
Confellour. Truly, ſo farre as I could iudge, their pen-
nance was ſmall, being carryed with horſes, and the appea-
rance of deuotion much leſſe: for lodging at *Riginati*, af-
ter ſupper, each youth led captiue his deereſt Darling to
an vnſanctified Bed, and left mee to my accuſtomed re-
poſe.

Four Roman
Pilgrimes.

When the morning Star appeared, wee embraced the
way

way marching towards Loretta, and these Vermilion Nymphs, to let mee vnderstand they traueled with a cheerefull stomacke, would oft run races, skipping like wanton Lambes on grassie Mountaines, and quenching their follies in a Sea of vnquenchable fantasies. Approaching neare the gate of the Village, they pulled off their shoes and stockings, walking bare-footed through the streets, to this ten thousand times polluted Chappell, mumbling Pater Nosters, and Aue Mariaes on their beades. When they entred into the Church, wherein the Chappell standeth, I stood at the entry beholding many hundreds of bare-footed blinded bodie, creeping on their knees and hands: Thinking themselves not worthy to go on foote, to this idely supposed Nazaretane House, like to this saying;

Lauretum nudis pedibus, plebs crebra frequentat,
Quam mouet interius religionis amor.

Unto this falsly patronized Chappell, they offer yearely many rich gifts, amounting to an vspeakeable value, as Chaines, and Rings of Gold and Siluer, Rubies, Diamonds, silken Tapestries, and such like. The Iesuiticall and Penitentiall Fathers, receiue all, but who so enioy all, let Camera reuerenda Romana, grant certification to this Loretan auariciousnesse, who fill their coffers twice in the yeare therewith. My foure Pilgrimes, hauing performed their ceremoniall customes, came backe laughing, and asked why I did not enter? But I, as vnwilling to shew them any further reason, demanded what the matter was? D(said the Italians) Iurando per il Cielo è Iddio Sacratissimo; This is the house wherein the Virgin Mary dwelt in Galilee: And to the confirmation of these words shewed mee a Booke, out of which I extracted these Annotations.

Damnably ill-
usions of Lo-
retta.

This Chappell, they hold it to bee the house, in which Mary was annunced by Gabriel, and wherein shee conceived Iesus, by operation of the Holy Ghost. And in the meane time, that deuotion wared scant, amongst the Christians

Heians of the Primitive Church in the holy Land; Many
strangers tyrannizing ouer the Territories of Canaan, as
Heracius, Costroes King of Persia, Sarazens, and Haran-
cone King of Egypt; it came to passe in the yeare of our
Lord, one thousand two hundred foure scoze and eleeuen
yeares, and in the time of Pope Nicholas the fourth, that it
being shaken off the foundation, was transposed miracu-

A false Affec-
tion.

lously by Angels in the night, from Nazareth in Galilee, to
Torsalto in Slaunonia. And in the morning, Sheepeheards
comming to the place of pastorage, found this house,
wherewith being astonished, they returned in hast, and
told S. George Allesandro, the Bior of Torsalto, who in
that means while was lying sicke. Hes being stricken in
admiration with these newes, caused himselfe to be bozne
thither, and laid befoze the Altar, and falling in a maruel-
lous trance, the Virgin Mary by a heavenly Vision appea-
red to him, saying, after this manner.

A Simoniacall
Vision.

BEhold, thou hast often pierced the heauens, with inuo-
cations for thy reliefe, and now I am come, not onely to
restore thee to thy health, but also to certifie thee, that thou
doubt nothing of this house; for it is holy in respect of mee,
the chaste immaculate Virgin, ordained before all eternitie,
to be the mother of the most High: It was in this Chamber
my Mother *Anna* conceiued me, nourished me, and brought
me vp, in singing Psalmes, Hymnes, and Prayses, to the glo-
ry of God; and also I kept in this roome the blessed Infant
Iesus, very God, and very Man, without any griuance or
paine, brought him vp with all dilligent obseruation: And
when cruell *Herod* sought the Babes life, by the aduertise-
ment of the Angell, I, and my husband *Ioseph*, who neuer
knew my body, fled with him downe to *Egypt*. And after his
passion, death, and ascension to Heauen, to make a reconcili-
ation of humane nature, with the Court Celestiall: I staid
in this house with *Iohn*, and the other Disciple: Who consi-
dering after my death, what high mysteries had beene
done in it, consecrated and conuerted the same to a

A Papisticall
dream'd-of
Oration.

Temple, for a comemoration of Christ sufferings, the chiefe of Martyres. Also that resplending image thou seest, was made by Saint *Luke*, (my familiar) for eternizing the memory of my portraiture as I was aliue, by the commandement of him, who doth all things, and shall conserue this sacred Image to the worlds end: That Crosse of Cedar, which standeth at the side of the little westerne Window, was made by the Apostles: These Cindars in the Chimney touch not, because they are the fragments of the last fire I made on earth: And that Shelve whereon my linnen cloathes and prayer Bookes lay, let no man come neere it: For all these places are sanctified and holy. Wherefore my sonne, I tell thee, Awake, and go recite the same which I haue told thee vnto others; and to confirme thy beliefe therein, the Queene of heauen giueth thee freely thy health.

The shamefull
opinion of the
Papists con-
cerning Lo-
retta.

Frier Alexander, being rauished (say they) with this Vision, went and reported it to Nicholas Frangipano, Lord of that Country: And incontinently hee sent this Prior and other foure Friers to Nazareth, whereby he might know the truth thereof, but in that iourney they dyed. The Virgin Mary perceiuing their incredulity, caused Angels the second time to transport the house ouer the gulse of Venice, to a great wood neere by the sea side, in the Territozie of Riginati. Which, when the Countrey men had found, and remarking the splendor of the illuminating Image, dispersed these newes abroad. And the Cittizens of Riginati, hauing seene what great miracles was daily done, by the vertue of this Chappell, imposed to it this name, Madonna di Loretta. A little while after the people resorting to it with rich giffes, there haunted in the Wood many Theeues and Cut-throates, who robbed and murdered the Pilgrimes: Which innocent spilt blood, pricking her to the heart, shee made the Angels transport it the third time, and set it on the toppe of a little Mountaine, belonging to two brethren in heritage:

But

But they vpon a day quarrelling, and discoꝝding, about the vtilitie of the Offerings to this House, the Angels Foure times transported,
 did remoue it the fourth time, and placed it in a high broad way, where it standeth vnremoued to this day. This was confirmed by the Papall Authozitie to bee of an vndoubted truth, after a hundred and fifty three yeares A confirmation by the Popes.
 deliberation. Now, as briefly as I could, haue I laid open to thy iudicious eies, the Transpozitions, Originall, and Papisticall Opinions of Loretta. Protesting I haue added nothing to the Authoꝝs description, but onely collected these speciall Warrants, omitting other infinite foolish toys, conceived for their blind-folded credulitie.

O strange and wonderfull trailetie of men! what damnable imperfections domineere ouer their bzaines: sicke knowledge: Sathan, thou Prince of darknesse, hast so ouer-syled the dimmed eyes of their wretched soules, that notwithstanding Gods eternall word, ordained to call them (thzough the spotlesse bloud of Christ Iesus) to bee the heires and adopted Sonnes of Saluation: yet thou all-abhominable enemy of mankind, ouer-thzowest both their spirituall and naturall vnderstanding in a bottomelesse Ocean of darke ignorance; promising to thy obdurate souldyers, to build Castles in the Aire; and contrarywise are busie, digging downe dungeons, to welcome thy hellish eternized guests, with horrible torments, and neuer-ceasing flames of euerlasting fire. What wilfull-hearted man, can be so apt to beleue, that our blessed Lady, had such estimation of moꝝter and stones, as to haue (although shee had, had power) caused Angels to transport a rotten house so often? No, I say, beleue it who so will, questionlesse the iudgements of God in the truth of his all-seeing Justice, shall reward their too credulous minds accordingly: Then shall they know their foolish and superstitious errours.

Leauing this, and returning to my purpose, I imbar- Borne at S. Andrew in Scotland.
 ked at Ancona, in a Frigate; And by Accident heere I
 encountered

encountred with a most curteous, and discrete Gentleman, James Arthur, whose company was to mee most acceptable; our acquaintance being first made, at the beginning of the same voyage, vpon the Mountaines of Terrara in Burgundy: Hee had also beene at Rome, and bound to visite Venice, in his returning home to his native Countrey of North Britaine. This Citie of Ancona, in the time of Traianus the Emperour, flourished mightily in fame, and reputation, and yet a gallant place to this day;

Contemnunt omnes Anconæ mœnia Turcas.

Along this Adriaticke Coast, I saw no remarkeable thing, saue the two Citties Rimini and Rauenna: which were famous in the daies of Octavius Cæsar, but now somewhat impouerished, in regard of diuers incursions sustained. Sayling by the mouth of Rubicon, called now Pissatello (which Iulius Cæsar passed ouer, against the ordinance of the Senate, and afterward seized vpon Rome, putting Pompeius to flight) I saw the place where the bloudy battell was fought betweene the French and Spaniards, Anno Domini one thousand five hundred and twelue, but the victorie fell to the Gaules, with the losse of nineteene thousand men on euery side, and they haue erected singular Monuments there, in a perpetuall memory thereof. After three daies sayling (hauing passed by Malamucko, which is the Hauen of the great Venetian shippes) wee arriued at Saint Markes place in Venice.

A battell.

Cingitur vrbs Venetum pelago, ditissima nummis.

Venice is a Garden of riches, and worldly pleasures, the chiefe floure of Common-weales, and the perfitte mirror of Ciuill and Politicke Gouvernement. This sequestred Citie, is situate in the bosome of Neptune, and diuided from the world, with a part of his maine body, which inuironeth the Island: The prouision of their magnificent Arsenall, Artillerie, Munition, and Armour, the diuision of streets with Channels, the innumerable Bridges

ges of Stone, and Timber, their accustomable kinde of liuing, apparell, curtesies, and conuentions; and finally, the glozy of Gallants, Galleries, Gallies, Galleasses, and Gallouns, were a thing impossible for me bryefly to relate. Wherefore since the scituation thereof, and the decozements of their beautifull Palaces, are so well knowne by the better sort, I desist, concluding thus; this incomparable mansion is the onely Paragon of all Cities in the world. In the time of my staying heere, I went south to Lumbardy, and visited the famous Cities of Padua, Verona, and Ferrara. The commendation of which is celebrated in these verses:

Extollit Paduam, iuris studium, & medicina.
Verona, humanæ dat singula commoda vitæ.
Exhaurit loculos Ferrarea ferrea plenos.

I commend the deuotion of Venice and Genua, beyond all the other Cities in Italy: For the Venetians haue banished the Iesuities out of their Territories and Ilands; And the Genueses haue abandoned the society of Iewes, and exposed them from their iurisdiction. A true comparison of the Iewes and the Iesuities. The Iewes and the Iesuities are brethren in blasphemies; for the Iewes are naturally subtil, hatefull, auaritious, and aboue all the greatest calumniators of Christs name: And the ambitious Iesuities, are flatterers, bloudy gospellers, treasonable tale-tellers, and the onely railers vpon the sincere life of good Christians. Wherefore I end with this verdict, the Iew, and the Iesuite is a Pultrone and a Parasite.



**A Description of the Adriaticall and
Ionean Ilands, how they haue beene first
named, and now gouerned, of Istria, Dalmatia,
Slauonia, Epire, Peloponnesus, and A-
thens, of a Monster borne in Lesina,
and what dangers befell him in
*his voyage to Creta.***



After 24 dayes attendance, and expecting for
passage, I embarked in a Carmoesalo, being
bound to Zara Noua in Dalmatia: Scarcely
had we lost the sight of Venice, but wee en-
countred with a deadly storme at Seroco è
Leuante. The maister had no compasse to direct his course,
neither was hee expert in nauigation; because they vse
commonly, either on the South or North sides of the
Gulfe, to hoyle vp sailes at night, and against breake of
day they haue full sight of land, taking their directions
from the topped hilles of the maine continent. The tem-
pest increasing, and the windes contrary, wee were con-
strained to seeke vp for the Port of Parenzo in Istria.

Istria was first called Giapidia, according to Pliny: Cato
affirmeth, that it was Istria of one Isiro; but by the mo-
derne writers, l'ultima regione di Italia. By Ptolomeus it
is said to be of length 120 miles, and 40 large.

That part which bordereth with the sea, belongeth to
the Venetians, but the rest within land holdes of the Em-
perour, and the Archduke of Austria. The countrey it selfe
aboundeth in Cornes, Wines, and all manner of fruits,
necessary for humane life. Nere to this hauen wherein we
lay, expecting roome windes; I saw the ruines of old
Iustinopoli,

Iustinopoli, so called of Iustinian the Emperour, who builded it vpon an Island of a mile's length, & thre acres broad. And to passe betwixt the Citie and the firme land, there were seuen bridges made. It was anciently strong, but now altogether decayed. The principall Cities in Istria at this day, are these, Parenzo, Humago, Pola, Rouigno.

The winds fauouring vs, we weighed anchors, and sailed by the Isles Brioni, so much esteemed for the fine stones they produce, called Istriennes: which serue to beautifie the Venetian Palaces. About mid-day I saw Mount di Caldaro, on the foot of which, the ancient Citie of Pola is situated, hauing a harbour wherein small shippes may lie. True it is, this Port is not much frequented, in respect of a contagious Lake neere to it, which infecteth the aire with a filthy exhalation. I saw hard by this place, the ruines of the Castell Di Oriando; the Arke triumphant, and the reliques of a great Amphitheater. This Pola was called by Pliny, ^{Pola.} Julia pietas, and it standeth on the South-east part of Istria. Continuing our course, wee passed the perillous gulse of Carnaro, and sailed close by the Ile Sangeo, called formerly Illirides: This Ile is of circuit foure score, and of length thirty miles. Our fresh water waring scant, and the windes falling out contrary to our expectation, we sought in to Valdogosta in the Ile of Osero, which is a safe haven for ships and Gallies. This Osero was first named Asphorus, and then Absirtites, of a captaine Absertus, who came from Colchos, accompanied with many people, to bring backe Medea to his father Acerus. Whose purpose being frustrated, staid still, and inhabited this land, as witnesseth Apollonius Rhodius. A fit opportunity obtained, vpon the eight day we arrived in the roade of Zara in Dalmatia; for there the Carmoesalo staid, and I was exposed to seeke passage for Ragusa.

By the way I recall the great kindnesse of that Dalmatian Master, for offering my condition, I found him more ^{The kindnesse of a Dalmatian.} then courteous, and would haue no more but the halfe of that which was his bargaine at Venice. Besides this, hee also

also entertained mee thzee dayes, with a most bountifull and kinde acceptance: By solitary traueilling he oft bewailed, wishing me to desist, and neuer attempt such a voyage; but I giuing him absolute and constant answeres, appeased his imagined sorrow.

The affable dealing of this stranger made me remember the kindnesse of my aforesaid Countrey-man, M. Arthur, whose externall shew (for that time wee trauelled sociably together) gaue me the deepe measure of his internall affection: for as man oweth no lesse to his native Countrey, then what his breath and blood are worth; so I, for many weighty considerations (and especially for that high respect) indeuoured my selfe to the vtmost of my power, to attempt this fastidious wandring, whereby I might manifest to my natives, that zeale I bore, in vndertaking such dangers (as it were) for that neuer-conquered kingdomes sake; leauing him to bee the last witnesse of that innated duety, which I did owe vnto my deereest Nation, whether I returned or died in my atchieuements. I also recall our discontented parting at Venice, ingendred diuers languishing conceits, which I stroue to mitigate by odde deuised merriments; yet notwithstanding could not well expell his melancholy: for often at our encontrings befoze into Italy and France, I haue heard him sigh in a most melancholious humour, which (as I did coniecture) was for some loue-sicke passion, or some such like male-contentment, that had enforced him in pilgrimage, two times to crosse the snowy Alpes.

Zara is the Capitall Citie of Dalmatia, called of old Iadara: The inhabitants are gouerned by a Camarlingo, in the behalfe of Venice: the walles whereof are strongly rampired with earth, surpassing the toppes of the stoneworke: and fortified also with high Bulwarkes, and planted Canons on eleuated rampires of earth: which are aboue forty cubits higher then the walles and bulwars, standing in the foure seuerall corners of the Citie,

There lie continually in it, a great garrison of Soldiers,

to defend the Towne and Citizens, who are maintained by the Duke of Venice: for he is Seignior thereof. They haue endured many inuasions of the Turkes, especially in the yeare 1570, when for the space of fouretene Moneths they were daily molested and besieged, but the victory fell euer to the Christians. If the Turkes could winne this place, they might easily command the Adriaticall Seas, in regard of that faire haven which is there, to receiue Shippes and Gallies: which maketh the Venetians not a little fearefull. Yet they licentiate the neighbouring Infidels to traffique with them; but when they enter the gates, they must deliuer their Weapons to the Corporall of the Squadron company. Neither may they stay within all night, vnder the paine of imprisonment. Dalmatia was called so of Mauritius the Emperour. The foure principall Prouinces whereof are these, Archeos, Senebico, Spallato, and Tragurio. A part of which belongeth to Venice, another part to the Duke of Austria, and the third part vnto the Turkes. Zara is distant from Venice 200 miles.

From Zara I embarked in a small Frigot, bound for Lefina, with five Slauonian Mariners: who sometimes sailed, and sometimes rowed with their oares. In our way we pass by the Ile of Brazza, which is of no great quantity, but fertile enough for the Inhabitants, and kept by a Gentleman of Venice. It lieth in the mouth of the gulf Narento, that diuideth Dalmatia from Slauonia: Many conceiue in effect, that these two kingdomes are all one: but I hold the contrary opinion, both by experience, and by ancient Authoꝛs. Having passed Capo di Costa, which is the beginning of Slauonia, I saw vpon my right hand, a round rocke of a great height, in forme of a Pyramide: It is cognominated by Easterne Mariners, Pomo, anciently Salyro, for the good Faulcons that are bred therein. It standeth in the middelt of the gulf betweene Slauonia and Italy.

A little beyond that rocke I saw the three Iles Trimiti:

The Iles Trimiti.

the

the chiefeſt whereof is called Teucria; but they are vulgarly called the Iles of Diomedes, who was King of Etolia. They are right oppoſite to Mount Gargano, now called S. Angelo, and diſtant from the maine land of Pulia in Italy about nine miles.

The poore Slauians being fatigated in their hunger, ſtarued Boat, with extraordinary paines, (for wee had three dayes calme, which is not vſually ſcene in theſe ſeas) were induced to reſt all night in the barren Ile of Saint Andrew: this Ile is of circuit ſoure miles, but not inhabited. The exceſſiue raine that fell in the euening, made vs goe on ſhoare to ſeeke the couerture of ſome rocke; which found, wee lay all night on hard ſtones, and with hungry bellies: for our prouiſion was ſpent. The breach of day giuing comfort to our diſtreſſed bodies with fauourable windes at the Garbo è ponente, we ſet forward, and about mid-day we arriued in the port of Leſina, of which the Ile taketh the name.

This Ile of Leſina is of circuit 150 miles, and is the biggeſt Iland in the Adriaticke ſea: it is exceeding fertile, and yeeldeth all things plentifully that is requiſite for the ſuſtenance of man. This Citie is vnballed, and of no great quantitie, but they haue a ſtrong ſortreſſe, which defendeth the towne, the Hauen, and the veſſels in the road. The Gouvernor who was a Venetian, after he had enquired of my intended voyage, moſt courteouſly invited mee three times to his table, in the time of my ſixe dayes ſtaying there. And at the laſt writing hee reported the ſtory of a maruellous miſſhapen creature borne in that Iland, asking, if I would go thither to ſee it: Wherewith (when I perfectly vnderſtood the matter) I was contented: the Gentleman honoured mee alſo with his company, and a horſe to ride on, where when wee came, the Captaine called for the father of that Monſter, to bring him forth before vs. Which vnnaturall childe being brought, I was amazed in that ſight, to behold the deformitie of Nature; for below the middle part there was but one body, and a

A Monſter
borne in Leſina.

houe

boue the middle there was two liuing soules, each one separated from another with seuerall members. Their heads were both of one bignesse, but different in Physnomy: the belly of the one ioyned with the posterioꝝ part of the other, and their faces looked both on one way, as if the one had carried the other on his back, and often besoze our eyes, he that was behinde, would lay his hands about the necke of the foremost. Their eyes were excæding bigge, and their hands greater then an infants of thye: times their age: the excrements of both creatures issued forth at one place, and their thighes and legges of a great growth, not semblable to their age, being but sixe and thirty dayes old; and their feet were pꝛoportionably made like the foote of a Cammell, round, and slouen in the middest. They receiued their food with an insatiable desire, and continually mourned with a pittifull noyse; that sorrowfull man told vs, that when the one slept, the other awaked, which was a strange disagreeement in nature.

The Mother of them bought dærely that birth, with the losse of her owne life; and as her husband reported, vn-speakable was the toꝛment she endured, in that woe-full-wrestling paine. I was also infoꝛmed afterwarde, that this one, oꝛ rather two-fold wretch, liued but a short while.)

Leauing this monstrous shapen-Monster to the owne strange and almost incredible natiuity, we returned to Lefina. But by the way of our backe-comming, I remember that worthy Gentleman shewed mee the ruines of an old house, where the noble King Demetrius was boꝛne; and after I had yeldded my bounden and dutifull thanks vnto his generous minde, I hired a Fisher-boat to go ouer to Clyssa, being 12 miles distant. This Ile of Clyssa is of length twenty, and of circuit threescoꝛe miles: it is beautified with two pꝛofitable Sea-ports, and vnder the Seignioꝛie of Venice. There are indifferent good commodities therein; vpon the South-side of this Island lyeth the Ile Pelagusa.

Departing from thence in a Carmoesalo bound to Ragusa, wee sailed by the three Isles, Brisca, Placa, Igezi; and when we entred in the gulse of Cataro, we fetched vp the sight of the Ile Melida, called of old Meligna: Befoze wee could attaine vnto the Hauen, whererein our purpose was to stay all night, we were assailed on a sudden with a deadly storme: In so much, that euery swallowing waue threated our death, and bred in our breasts an intermingled sorrow of feare and hope. The windes becomming calme, and our desired safety enjoyed, we set forward in the gulse of Cataro, and sailed by the Ile Curzola: In this Island I saw a Walled Towne called Curzola, which hath two strong fortresses to guard it. It is both commodious for the traffique of Merchandise they haue, and also for the fine wood that groweth there, whereof the Venetian Shippes and Gallies are made: An Island no lesse delightful then profitable; and the two Gouvernors thereof are changed euery eightene moneths, by the State of Venice.

It was of old called, Curcura, Melana, and of some Corcira nigra, but by the Modernes, Curzola. Continuing our course, we passed by the Isles, Sabionzello, Torquolla, and Catza Augusta, appertaining to the Republicke of Ragusa. They are all three well inhabited, and fruitfull, yeelding cornes, wines, and certaine rare kinds of excellent fruits. It is dangerous for great vessels to come neere their coasts, because of the hidden shelues that lye off in the Sea, called Augustini, where diuers shippes haue been cast away in foule weather; vpon the second day after our loosing from Clyssa, we arriued at Ragusa.

Ragusa.

Ragusa is a Common-weale, gouerned by Senators, and a Senate Councell: it is wonderfull strong, and also well guarded, being situate by the sea side, it hath a fine hauen, and many goodly ships thereunto belonging. The greatest traffique they haue, is with the Genueses: Their territozie in the firme land is not much, in respect of the neighbouring Turkes, but they haue certaine commodious Islands.

Ilands, which to them are profitable: And notwithstanding, of the great strength, and riches they possesse, yet for their better safeguard, and liberty, they pay a yeerely tribute vnto the great Turke, amounting to foureteene thousand Chickenes of Gold: yea, and also they pay yeerely a tributarie pension vnto the Venetians, for the Isles reserued by them in the Adriaticall Gulfe. The most part of the ciuill Citizens, haue but the halfe of their heads bare, but the baser sort are all shauen.

This Citie is the Metropolitane of the Kingdome of Slauonia: Slauonia was first called Liburnia, next, Iliria, of Ilirio the son of Cadmus: But lastly, named Slauonia, of certaine slaues, that came from Sarmatia passing the riuer Danubio, in the time of the Emperour Iustinian. So much as is called Slauonia, extendeth from the Riuer Arsa in the West, the Riuer Drino in the East, on the South bordereth with the Gulfe of Venice, and on the North with the Mountaines of Croatia: These Mountaines diuide also Ragusa from Bosna.

The next two speciall Cities in that Kingdome, are Sibenica, and Salona. The Slauonians are of a robust nature, martiall, and valiant fellowes, and a great helpe to maintaine the right and liberty of the Venetian state. From Ragusa I embarked in a Tartareta, loaden with cornes, and bound to Corfu, being thre hundred miles distant.

In all this way we found no Island, but sayled along the maine Land of the Ilirian shore: hauing passed the Gulfe of Cataro, and Capo di Fortuna, I saw Castello nouo, which is a strong Fortresse, situate on the top of a Roocke: where, in one Barbarisso, the Captaine of Solyman, slayned to death foure thousand Spaniards. Hauing left Iliria and Valona behind vs, wee sayled by Capo di Polone. This high land is the furthest part of the Gulfe of Venice, and opposite against Capo di Sancta Maria, in Pulia, each one in sight of an other, and foureteene leagues distant. Continuing our nauigation, we entred into y Sea Ionium, and sayled along the coast of Epire, which was the famous

Kingdome of the Epirotes. This is the first land of Greece, and vpon the first day after our departure from Ragusa, wee arriued at Corfu.

Corfu.

Two strong
Castles in the
Ile Corfu.

Corfu is an Island, no lesse beautifull, then inuincible: It lyeth in the Sea Ionean, the inhabitants are Greekes, and the Gouvernours Venetians: This Ile was much honoured by Homer, for the pleasant Gardens of Alcino, which were in his time: It is of circuit one hundred and twenty, and fifty miles in breadth. The Citty Corfu, from which the Ile hath the name, is situate at the foote of a Mountain, whereupon are builded two strong Fortresses, and inuironed with a naturall Rocke: The one is called Fortezza noua, and the other Fortezza Vechia: They are well gouerned, and circumspectly kept, least by the instigation of the one Captaine, the other should commit some treasonable effects: And for the same purpose, the Gouvernours of both Castles, at their election befoze the Senatours of Venice, are swozne; neither priuately nor openly, to haue mutuall conference; nor to write one to another, for the space of two yeares, which is the time of their gouernment. These Castles are inaccessible, and unconquerable, if that the keepers bee loyall, and prouided with naturall and martiall furniture. They are vulgarly called, The Forts of Christendome, by the Greekes, but more iustly, The strength of Venice: For if these Castles were taken by the Turkes, the Trade of the Venetian Marchants would bee of none account; yea, the very meane to ouerthrow Venice it selfe.

From thence, I embarked in a Greekish Carmoesalo, with a great number of passengers, Greekes, Slauonians, Italians, Armenians, and Iewes, that were all mindfull to Zante, and I also of the like intent; being in all forty eight persons: hauing some winds, and a fresh gale, in foure and twenty houres, wee discovered the Ile Cephalonia: In this meane while the Captaine of the Vessel, espied a Saile comming from the Sea, hee presently being moued therewith, sent a Mariner to the top, who certified him she was

a Turkish Gally of Biserta, prosecuting a straight course to invade our Barke. Which sudden affrighting newes, overwhelmed vs almost in dispaire. Resolution being, by the amazed Maister, demanded of euery man what was best to do; some replyed one way, and some another: In-
 somuch that the most part of the passengers, gaue counsell, rather to render, then fight; being confident, their friends would pay their ransome, and so releiue them. But I, the wandring Pilgrime, pondzing in my pensiue breast, my solitary estate, the distance of my Country and Friends, could conceiue no hope of deliuerance. Upon the which troublesome and fearefull appearance of slauery, I absolutely arose, and spoke to the Maister, saying: The halfe of the Carmoesalo is your owne, and the most part also of the loading (all which hee had told mee befoze) Wherefore my counsell is, that you prepare your selfe to fight, and goe encourage your passengers, promise to your Mariners double wages, make ready your two peeeces of Ordinance, your Muskets, Powder, Lead, and halfe-pikes: For who knoweth, but the Lord may deliuer vs from the thraldome of these Infidels. My exhortation ended, hee was greatly animated therewith, and gaue me thanks; whereupon, assembling the passengers and Mariners, hee gaue good comfort, and large promises to them all: So that their affrighted hopes were conuerted to a couragious resolution; seeming rather to giue the first assault, then to receiue the second wounding.

A preparation
to fight.

To performe the plots of our defence, euery man was busie in the worke, some below in the Gunner-roome, others cleansing the Muskets, some preparing the powder and Balles, some dressing the halfe-pikes, and others making fast the dozes aboue: soe so the Maister resolved to make combat below, both to saue vs from small shot, and besides soe boozding vs on a sodaine. The dexterous courage of all men was so forward to defend their liues and liberty, that truely in my opinion wee seemed thise as many as we were. All things below and aboue being cunningly

ningly perfected, and euery one ranked in order with his Harquebuse and Pike, to stand on the Centenall of his owne defence, wee recommended our selues into the hands of the Almighty, and in the meane while attended their fiery salutations.

The assault of
a Turkish Gal-
ley.

In a furious spleene, the first Hola of their courtesies, was the progresse of a martiall conflict, thundring forth a terrible noise of Gally-roaring peeces. And wee in a sad reply, sent out a backe-sounding eccho of fiery-flying shots, which made an equiuor to the clouds, rebounding backe-ward in our perturbed breasts, the ambiguous sounds of feare and hope. After a long and doubtfull fight, both with great and small shot (might parting vs) the Turkes retired till morning, and then were mindfull to giue vs the new rancounter of a second Alarme. But, as it pleased him, who neuer faileth his, to send downe an vnersistable tempest; about the breake of day we escaped their furious designes, and were enforced to seeke into the bay of Lorgostolo in Cephalonia; both because of the violent weather, and also for that a great leake was stricken into our ship. In this fight there were of vs killed three Italians, two Greekes, and two Iewes, with eleuen others deadly wounded, and I also hurt in the right Arme, with a small shot. But what harme was done by vs amongst the Infidels, wee were not assured thereof, save onely this, we shot away their middle Mast, and the hinder part of the Puppe: For the Greekes are not expert Gunners, neither could our Harquebusadoes much annoy them, in respect they neuer wounded: But howsoever it was, being all disembarked on shore, we gaue thanks to the Lord for our unexpected safety, and buried the dead Christians in a Greekish Church-yard, and the Iewes were interred by the Sea-side.

This Bay of Lorgostolo is two miles in length, being inuironed with two little Mountaines: vpon the one of these two, standeth a strong Fortresse, which defendeth the passage of the narrow Gulfe. It was here that the Christi-

an Gallies assembled, in the yeare 1571 when they came to abate the rage of the great Turkes Armado; which, at that time lay in Peterasso, in the firme land of Greece, and had made conquest the yeare befoze, of noble Cyprus from the Venetians.

This Ile of Cephalonia was formerly called Ithaca, and greatly renowned, because it was the heretable Kingdome of the worthy Vlysses, who excelled all other Greekes in eloquence and subtilty of wit. Secondly, by Strabo it was named Dulichi: And thirdly, by ancient Authours Cephalonia, of Cephalo, who was Captaine of the Army of Cleobas Anfrition: The which Anfrition, having conquered the Island, gaue it in a gift to Cephalo: The Land it selfe is full of Mountaines, yet exceeding fertile, yelding Maluasic, Muskadine, Vino Leatico, Raifins, Oliues, Figges, Hony, Sweet-water, Pine, Molbery, Date, and Chypre-trees, and all others sorts of fruits in abundance. The commodity of which redounds yearely to the Vencians; for they are Signiozs thereof.

Leauing this weather-beaten Carmoesalo, laid vp to a full Sea, I tooke purpose to trauell thzough the Island: In the first daies tourney, I past by many fine Villages, and pleasant fields, especially the vale Alessandro, where the Greekes told me, their Ancestozs were vanquished in battell by the Macedonian Conquerour. They also shewed me, on the top of Mount Gargasso, the ruines of that Temple, which had beene of old dedicate to Iupiter: And vpon the second day I hired two Fisher-men in a little Boat, to carry mee ouer to Zante, being twenty five miles distant.

The Ile of Zante was called Zacinthus, because so was Zante, called the son of Dardanus, who raigned there. And by some, Hyria. It hath a Citie of a great length, bordering along the Sea side; and on the top of a Hill, aboue the Towne, standeth a large, and strong Fortresse (not vnlike to the Castle of Milaine) wherein the Prouditoze dwelleth, who gouerneth the Island. This Citie is subiect yearely
C to

to fearefull Earth-quakes, especially in the months of October and Nouember, which oftentimes subuert their houses, bzinging harme and damage to them. This Ile produceth good store of Raisin de Coriath, commonly called Currance, Oliues, Pomgranates, Cytrones, Orenge, Lemmons, Granadiers and Mellones. The Ilanders are Greekes, a kind of subtile people, and great dissemblers; but the Signiory thereof belongeth to Venice. And if it were not for that great prouision of Cozne, which is daily transported from the firme Land of Greece to them, the Inhabitants in a short time would famish. Bidding farewell to Zante, I embarked in a Frigate, going to Peterasso in Morea, which of old was called Peloponnesus: And by the way in the Gulfe Lepanto, (which diuideth Etolia and Morea: The chiefeest Citie in Etolia is called Lepanto: from thence Westward by the Sea-side, is Delphos famous for the Oracle of Apollo) wee sayled by the Isles Echinidi, but by the Moderne Writers, Curzolari; where the Christians obtained the victorie against the Turkes, for there did they fight, after this manner.

The battell
betweene the
Christians and
Turkes at Le-
panto.

In the yeare 1571, and the sixth of October, Iohn Duke of Austria, Generall for the Spanish Gallies, Marco Antonio Colonna, for Pope Pio Quinto; and Sebastiano Venieco for the Venetian Army, conuened altogether in Largarostolo at Cephalonia: hauing of all 208 Gallies, sixe Gallies, and five and twenty Frigates. After a most resolute deliberation, these three Generals went with a valiant courage to encounter with the Turkish Armado, on the Sunday morning, the seventh of October; who in the end, through the helpe of Christ, obtained a glorious victorie. In that fight there was taken and drowned 180. of Turkish Gallies; and there escaped about the number of six hundred and fifty Shippes, Gallies, Galeots, and other Vessels: There was fiftene thousand Turkes killed, and foure thousand taken prisoners, and twelue thousand Christians deliuered from their slavish bondage. In all,

all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies, and five thousand slaine. At their returne to Largostolo, after this victorious battell, the three Generals diuided innumerable spoyle, to their well-deseruing Captaines, and worthy Souldiers.

After my arriual in Peterasso, the Metropolitane of Peloponnesus, I left the turmoyling dangers of the intricate Isles of the Ionean and Adriaticall Seas, and aduised to trauaile in the firme Land of Greece, with a Carauan of Greekes, that was bound for Athens. But before hee admitted mee into his company, hee was wonderfull inquisitiue, for what cause I trauelled alone, and of what Nation I was: To whom I soberly excused, and discovered my selfe with modest answeres: Which pacified his curiosity, but not his auaritious minde; for vnder a pretended protection he had of mee, he extorted the most part of my money from my purse, without any regard of conscience.

In the first, second, and third daies iourning, wee had faire way, hard lodging, but good cheere, and kinde entertainment for our money: But on the fourth day, when we entred in the Hilly and barren Country of Arcadia; where, Although Arcadia in former times was pleasant, yet it is now for the most part, wast and disinhabited, for a daies iourney we had no village, but saw abundance of Cattell without keepers. In this Desert way, I beheld many singular Monuments and ruinous Castles, whose names I knew not, because I had an ignorant guide: But this I remember, amongst these Rocks, my belly was pinched, and wearied was my body, with the climbing of fastidious Mountaines, which bred no small grieue to my breast. Yet notwithstanding of my distresse, the remembrance of those sweete seasoned Songs, of Arcadian Shepheards which pregnant Poets haue so well penned, did recreate my fatigated corps, with many sugred suppositions. These sterile bounds being past, wee entred in the Easterne plaine of Morea, called aunciently Sparta. Lacedemon in Sparta. where that, sometimes, famous Citie of Lacedemon flourished, but now sacked, and the lumps of ruines and

memozy onely remaines. Marching thus, we left Modena, and Napoli, on our right hand, toward the Sea-side, and on the first day at night, wee pitched our Tents in the disinhabited Villages of Argo and Micene, from the which, vnhappy Helene was rauished. Heere I had the ground to be a pillow, and the world-wide-fields to be a Chamber, the whirling-windy-skies, to be a rooofe to my winter-blasted lodging, and the humide vapours of cold Nocturna, to accompany the vnwished-for-bed of my repose.

In all this Country I could find nothing, to answer the famous relations, giuen by ancient Authoꝝ, of the excellency of that Land, but the name onely; the barbarousnesse of Turkes and Time, hauing defaced all the Monuments of Antiquity: No shew of honour, no habitation of men in an honest fashion, no possessours of the Country in a Principallitie. But rather prisoners shut vp in prisons, or addicted slaues to cruell and tyrannicall Masters: So deformed is the state of that once worthy Realme, and so miserable is the burthen of that afflicted people: Which, and the apparance of that permanency, grieved my heart to behold the sinister working of blind Fortune, which alwaies plungeth the most renowned Champions and their memozy, in the profoundest pit of all extremities and obliuion.

Departing from Argo, vpon the seventh day we arrived at Athens: Athens is still inhabited, standing in the East part of Peloponnesus, neere to the frontiers of Macedon: It was first called Cecropia, and lastly Athens of Minerva. This Citie was the mother and wel-spring of all liberall Artes and Sciences, but now altogether decayed: The circuit of old Athens hath been, according to the fundamentall walles yet extant, about sixe Italian miles, but now of no great quantity, nor many dwelling houses therein. They haue abundance of all things, requisite for the sustenance of humane life, of which I had no small prooffe: for these Athenians, or Greekes, exceeding kindly banquetted me.

me foure dayes, and furnisht me with necessary provision Kinde Athe-
foz my boyage to Creta. And also transported me by sea in nians.
a Brigandino freely to Serigo, being foure and fortie miles
distant.

After my redounded thanks, they hauing returned, the
contemplation on their curtesies brought me in remem-
brance, how curious the old Athenians were to heare of
fozraigne newes, and with what great regard and estima-
tion they honozed trauellers. Serigo is an Island in the sea
Cretico: it was anciently called Cytherea of Cythero the
sonne of Phænise: and of Aristotle Porphyris, or Schotera,
in respect of the fine marble that is got there. It is of cir-
cuit 60 miles, hauing but one Castle called Capsallo, which
is kept by a Venerian Captaine. Here it is said, that Venus
did first inhabit, and I saw the ruines of her demolished
Temple on the side of a mountaine yet extant. A little
more downward below this Temple of Venus, are the re-
liques of that Palace, wherein Menelaus did dwell, who
was King of Sparta, and Lord of this Ile. The Greekes of
the Ile told mee, there were wilde Ases there, who had a
stone in their heads, which was a soueraigne remedy for the
falling sicknesse, and good to make a woman be quickly de-
liuered of her birth.

In the time of my abode, at the village of Capsalo (be-
ing a haven for small barkes, and situate below the Castle)
the Captaine of that same fortresse kild a Seminary Priest A Priest killed
whom he had found in the night with his whore in a Brothel-
house: for the which sacrilegious murther, the Go- in a Brothel-
uernor of the Ile deposed the Captaine, and banished him, house, lying
causing a boat to be prepared to send him to Creta. O, if all with a whoore.
the Priests which do commit incest, adultery, and fornication,
(yea and worse, Il peccato carnale contra natura) were
thus handled, and severely rewarded; what a sea of Sodo-
miticall irreligious blood would ouerflow the halfe of Eu-
rope, to staine the spotted colour of that Romane Beast.
Truly, and yet more, these lasciuious Friers are the very
Epicures, or off-scourings of the earth; for how oft haue I

heard them say one to another: *Allegre, allegre, mio caro fratello, chi ben mangia, ben bene, &c.* that is, Be cheerful, be cheerful, deere brother, he that eateth wel, drinketh wel; he that drinketh wel, sleepeth wel, he that sleepeth wel sinneth not; & he that sins not, goeth straight through Purgatory to Paradise. This is all the care of their liuing, making their tongues to vtter what their hearts do thus pꝛophanely thinke, *Edo, bibo, dormi, post mortem nulla voluptas.* In the aforesaid boate I also embarked with the Captaine, and sailed by the Ile Serogota. Leaving Capo di Spada, on our left hand wee arrived at Carabusa with extreame fortune, being fiercely pursued by three Turkish Gallies.

A Description of the Kingdome of Creta, of his dangers and hard fortunes amongst the Iles Syclades, of Thessaly, Mecadonia, the hill Pernassus, Achaia, Tenedos, Troy, Phrygia, Colchos, Sestos and Abidos, the Gulfe of Hellespont, and of his voyrge to Constantinople.

The Ile of Candy was called Creta: It is a most famous and ancient Kingdome: By Moderne Writers, it is Quene of the Iles Mediterrene. It had of old a hundred Cities, whereof it had the name Hecatompolis, but now onely foure, Candia, Canea, Rethimos, and Schythia, the rest are but Villages and Bourges. It is of length, to wit, from Capo Ermico in the West, called by Plinie, frons arietis, and Capo Salomone in the East, 240 miles, large threescore, and of circuit 650 miles. This is the chiefest dominion belonging to the Venetian republicke: In euery one of these foure Cities there is a Governour and two Counsellors sent from Venice euery two yeares. The Countrey

A description
of Candie.

Countrey is divided into foure parts, vnder the iurisdiction of the foure Cities, for the better administration of iustice: and they haue a General, who commonly remaineth in the Citie of Candy (like to a Viceroy) who deposeth or imposeth Magistrates, Captaines, Souldiers, Officers, and others whatsoeuer, in the behalfe of Saint Marke, or Duke of Venice. The Venetians detaine continually a strong guard, divided into Companies, Squadrons and Garisons, in the Cities and Fortresses of the Island, which do extend to the number of twelue thousand Souldiers, kept, not only for the incursion of Turks, but also for feare of the Cretans, or inhabitants, who would rather (if they could) render to the Turke, then to liue vnder the subiection of Venice. This Ile produceth the best Maluofey, Muscadine, and Leaticke, that supposedly are in the world. It yeeldeth Oranges, Lemmons, Bellons, Cytrons, Grenadiers, Adams Apples, Raisins, Oliues, Dates, Honey, Sugar, Vua di tre volte, and all other kindes of fruit in abundance. But the most part of their Coznes are brought yearely from Archipelago and Greece. Thus much of the Ile in generall; and now in respect of my traouelling two times throughe the boundes of the whole Kingdom, which was neuer before atchieued by any Traueller of Christendome, I will as briefly as I can in particular, relate a few of these miseries indured by me in this land, with the nature and quality of the people.

The aforesaid Carabusa is the principal fortress of Creta, being of it selfe invincible, and is not vnlike to the Castle of Dunbertan, which standeth at the mouth of Clyd; vpon which riuer the most worthy, renowned, and anciently enobled Citie of Lanerke is situated. For it is inuironed with a rocke higher then the walles, and ioyneth with Capo Ermico: hauing learned of the theuish way I had to Canea, I aduised to put my money in erchange, which the Captaine of that strength very curteously performed; and would also haue dissuaded me from my purpose, but I by no perswasion of him would stay. From thence departing,

scarce

scarcely was I aduanced twelue miles in my way, when I was beset on the skirt of a rockie mountaine, with three Greeke Renegadoes, and an Italian Bandido: who laying hands on me, beat mee most cruelly, robbed me of all my clothes, and stripped me naked, vsing many inuective speeches. At last the Italian perceiuing I was a stranger, and could not speake the Cretan tongue, began to aske mee in his owne language, where was my money? To whom I soberly answered, I had no more then he saw, which was foure scoze bagantines: but he not giuing credit to these words, searched all my cloathes and Budgeto, yet found nothing except my linnen, and letters of recommendation, I had from diuers Princes of Chrissendome: which when he saw, did moue him to compassion, and earnestly intreated the other three theues to grant me mercy, and saue my life. A long deliberation being ended, they restozed backe againe my Pilgrimes cloathes, and letters, but my blew Cowne and Bagantines they kept. Such also was their theuith curtesie towards me, that for my better safe-guard in the way, they gaue me a stamped peece of clay, as a token to shew any of their companions, if I encountred with them; for they were about twenty rascals of a confederate band, that lay in this desert passage. Leaving them, with many counterfet thankes, I tranelled that day seuen and thirty miles, and at night attained to the vnhappy villiage of Pickehorno, where I could haue neither meate, drinke, lodging, nor any refreshing to my wearied body. These desperate Candiots thronged about me gazing (as though astonished) to see mee both want company, and their language, and by their cruell lookes they seemed to be a barbarous and vnciuill people: For all these High-landers of Candy are tyrannicall, blood-thirsty and deceitfull. The consideration of which made me to shun their villany, and priuately sought for a secure place of repose in a darke caue by the sea side; in which I lay till morning with a crazed body, and a hungry belly.

A happy deli-
uerance from
Theeues.

Upon the appearing of the next Aurora, I embraced my
vunknowne

vnknowne way, and about mid-day came to Canea: Canea is the second Citie of Creet, exceeding populous, well walled, and fortified with Bulwarkes: It hath a large castle, containing ninty seven Palaces, in which the Rector and other Venetian Gentlemen dwell. There lie continually in it seven Companies of Souldiers, who keep Centinall on the walles, guard the gates, and market-places of the Citie: Neither in this towne nor Candia, may any Countrey Peasant enter with weapons (especially Harquebuses) for that conceited feare they haue of treason. Truly this City may equall in strength, either Zara in Dalmatia, or Luka, or Ligorne, both in Tuscana: for these foure Cities are so strong, that in all my trauels I neuer saw them matched. They are all well prouided with Artillery, and all necessary things for their defence, especially Luka, which continually reserues in store prouision of victuals for 12 yeares siege. Being here disappointed of transportation to Archipelago, I aduised to visit Candy; and in my way I saw the large hauen of Suda, which hath no town or village, saue onely a castle situated on a rocke in the sea, at the entry of the Bay: the bounds of that harbour may receiue at one time about 2000 ships and gallies, and is the onely key of the Island: for which place the King of Spaine hath oft offered an infinite deale of mony to the Venetians, whereby his navy which sometimes resort in the Leuante, might haue acceſſe and reliefe; but they would neuer grant him his request.

Four strong
Citie.

Upon the third dayes iourney from Canea, I came to Rethimos; This Citie is somewhat ruinous and vnwalled, but the Citizens haue newly builded a strong Fortresse, which defendeth them from the inuasion of Pirates. It standeth by the Sea side, and in the yeare 1597, it was miserably sacked and burned with Turkes. Continuing my voyage, I passed along the skirt of mount Ida, accompanied with Greekes who could speake the Italian tongue, on which first they shewed me the caue of king Minos, but some hold it to be the sepulcher of Iupiter. This grove is of length

Minos.

80 paces, and 8 large. This Minos was said to be the brother of Radamanthus, and Sarpedon; who, after their succession to the kingdome, established such equitable lawes, that by Poets they are faigned to be the Judges of Hell. I saw also there, the place where Iupiter (as they say) was nourished by Amalthes, which by Greekes is recited, as well as Latine Poets.

Saturne.

Thirdly, they shewed me the Temple of Saturne, which is a worke to be admired, of such Antiquity, and as yet vnder decayed; who, (say they) was the first King that inhabited there. And nere to it, is the demolished Temple of Matelia, hauing this superscription aboue the doore yet to be seene: Make cleane your feet, wash your head, and enter. Fourthly, I saw the entry to the Labozinth of Dedalus, which I would gladly haue better viewed, but because we had no candle-light we durst not enter: for there are many hollow places within it, so that if a man stumbe or fall, hee can hardly be rescued. It is cut forth with many intri- cating wayes, on the face of a little Hill, ioyning with Mount Ida.

Mount Ida is the highest mountaine in Creta, and by the computation of Shepheards fecte, amounteth to six miles of height. It is over-clad euen to the toppe with Cypres- trees, and good stoze of medicinable hearbes: insomuch that the beasts which feede thereupon, haue their teeth gilded like to the colour of gold. It is said by some Historians that no venemous animall can liue in this Ile; but I saw the contrary: for I kild vpon one day, two Serpents and a Viper: Wherefore many build vpon false reports, but experience teacheth men the truth. Descending from this mountaine, I entred in a faire plaine, beautified with many villages; in one of which I found a Grecian Bishop, who kindly presented with grapes of Maluasic, and other things, for it was in the time of Winter. To carry these things he had giuen me, he caused to make ready an Ass, and a seruant, who went with mee to Candy, which was more then 15 miles from his house.

True.

True it is, that the best sort of Greekes, in visiting other, do not vse to come empty handed, neither will they suffer a stranger to depart without both gifts and conuoy.

Candy is a large and famous Citie, situated on a plaine Candie. by the sea side, hauing a goodly hauen for ships, and a faire Arsenall wherein are 36 Gallies. It is exceeding strong, and daily guarded with 2000 Souldiers, and the Walles in compasse are about three leagues. Candy is distant from Venice 1300 miles, from Constantinople 700. from Famagosta in Cyprus 600. from Alexandria in Egypt, 500. and from the Citie of Ierusalem 900 miles. The Candecots thzough all the Island, make muster euery eighth day, before the Sergeant-Majors, or Officers of the Generall, and are well provided with all sorts of Armour; yea, and the most valourous people that hight the name of Greekes. It was told me by the Rector of Candy, that they may raise in Armes of the inhabitants (not reckoning the Garrisons) about sixtie thousand men, all able for warres, with 54 Gallies, and 24 Gallies for the sea. In all my travels thzough this Realme, I neuer could see a Greek come forth of his house unarmed: and after such a martiall manner, that one his head he weareth a bare Steele Cap, a Bow in his hand, a long sword by his side, a broad ponyard ouerthwart his belly, and a round target hanging at his girdle. They are not costly in apparrell, for they were but linnen cloathes, and vse no shoes, but Bootes of white leather: by nature they are crafty and subtile, as Paul mentioneth, Titus. 1. 12. Their harvest is our Spring: for they manure the ground, and sow the seed in October, which is reaped in March and Aprill. Being frustrate of my intention at Candy, I was forced to returne to Canca, where I staid 25 dayes before I could get passage, for I purposed to vieto Constantinople. I travelled on foot in this Ile more then 400 miles; and vpon the 50 day after my first comming to Carabusa, I embarked in a fisher-boat that belonged to Milo, being a hundred miles distant, which had beene violently driven thither with stormy weather.

Milo was called by Aristotle, Melada; and by others, Mimalida, Melos: And lastly, Milo, because of the fine Millstones that are got there, which are transported to Constantinople, Greece and Natolia. This Ile is one of the Isles Cyclades, or Sporades, but more commonly Archipelago, or the Arch-islands, and standeth in the beginning of the Aegean sea: The inhabitants are Greekes, but slaves to the Turke, and so are all the 53 Isles of the Cyclades, save onely Tino, which holdeth of the Venetians.

Milo.

From Milo I came to Zephano, an Island of circuit about twenty miles: The inhabitants are poore, yet kind people. There are an infinite number of Partridges within this Ile, of a reddish colour, and bigger then ours in Britaine: they are wilde, and onely kild by small shot; but I haue seene in other Islands flocks of them feeding in the fields, and vsually kept by children: some others I haue seene in the streets of villages, without any keeper, euen as Hennes do with vs, I saw fountains here that naturally yeeld fine oyle, which is the greatest aduantage the Islanders haue.

Parin.

From thence I embarked, and arriued at Angusa in Parin: This Ile is forty miles long, and six miles broad: being plentiful enough in all necessary things for the vse of man: In Angusa I stayed 16 dayes, stormed, with Northerly windes; and in all that time I neuer came in bed: for my lodging was in a little Church without the village, on hard stones; where I also had a fire, and dressed my meate. The Greekes visited me oftentimes, and intreated me aboue all things, I should not enter within the bounds of their Sanctuary, because I was not of their Religion. These miserable Islanders are a kinde of silly poore people; which in their behaviour shewed the necessity they had to liue, rather then any pleasure in their liuing. From thence I arriued in the Ile of Mecano, where I but onely dined, & so set forward to Zea. Zea was so called of Zeo, the son of Phebo; and of some Tetrapoli; because of the foure Citties that were there of old. Symonides the Poet, and Eristato the

the excellent Physitian, were borne in it. The next Ile of any note wee touched at, was Tino: This Island is vnder the Signorie of Venice, and was sometimes beautified with the Temple of Neptune. By Aristotle it was Idrusa; of Demosthenes, and Eschines, Erusea: It hath an impregnable Castle, builded on the top of a high Roocke; so that the Turkes by no meanes can conquer it.

From this Ile I came to Palmosa, sometime Pathmos, which is a Mountainous and barren Island: It was heere that Saint Iohn wrote the Reuelation after hee was banished by Domitianus the Emperour. Thence I embarked to Nicaria, and sailed by the Ile Scyro; which of old was the Signory of Licomedes, and in the habit of a woman, was Achilles brought vp heere: who in that time, begot Pyrrhus vpon Deidamia, the daughter of Licomedes, and where the crafty Vlysses did discover this fatall Prince to Troy. As we fetched vp the sight of Nicaria, wee espied Nicaria. two Turkish Galleots, who gaue vs the Chace, and pursued vs, straight vnto a bay, betwixt two Mountaines, where we left the loaded Boat, and fled to the Roockes: Wnt in our flying, the Maister was taken, and other two Greekes taken old men; whom they made captiues, and slaues: and also captiues. seized vpon the Boat, and all their goods: The number that escaped, were nine persons. This Ile Nicaria, was anciently called Doliche, and Ichiosa, and is somewhat barren; hauing no Sea-port at all: It was heere, the Poets feigned, that Icarus the son of Dedalus fell, when as hee Icarus. took flight from Creta, with his borrowed wings, of whom it hath the name. Expecting certaine daies heere, in a vilage called Lephauros, for passage to Sio, at last I found a Brigandino bound thither, that was come from the fruitfull Ile of Stalimene, of old Lemnos, wherein I embarked, and sailed by the Ile Samos, which is opposite to Caria, in Asia Minor: It is of circuit one hundred and sixty, and of length forty miles: It was of old named Driusa, and Melanphilo, in which was Pythagoras the Phylosopher,

and Lycaon the excellent Musitian bozne.

As wee left the Ile Veneco on our left hand, and entred in the Gulfe betweene Sio, and Eolida, there fell downe a deadly storme, at the Greco è Leuante, which split our Mast, carrying Sailes and all ouer-board: Whereupon euery man looked (as it were) with the stampe of death in his pale visage. The Tempest continuing (our Boat not being able to keepe the Seas) we were constrained to seeke into a creeke, betwixt two Rockes, for safety of our liues; where, when wee entred, there was no likely hood of reliefe: for wee had a shelvie shore, and giuing ground to the Ankozs they came both home. The sorrowfull Maister seeing nothing but shipwracke, tooke the Helme in hand, directing his course to rush vpon the face of a low Rocks, whereupon the Sea most fearefully broke. As wee touched, the Marriners contending who should first leape out, some fell ouer-board, and those that got Land, were pulled backe by the reciprocating waues: Neither in all this time durst I once moue; for they had formerly swozne, if I pressed to escape, before the rest were first forth, they would throw me head-long into the Sea: So, being twa waies in danger of death, I patiently offered vp my pray-ers to God.

Shipwracke.

At our first incounter with the Rockes (our fore-deckes, and boates Gallery being broke, and a great leake made) the recoiling waues brought vs backe from the Shelves a great way; which the poore Maister perceiuing, and that there were seuen men drowned, and eleuen persons aliue, cryed with a lowd voyce: Bee of good cheere, take vp Oares and row hastily; it may bee, before the Barke sinke, wee attaine to yonder Cane. Euery man working for his owne deliuerance (as it pleased God) we got the same with good fortune: for no sooner were wee dis-barked, but the Boat immediate sunke. There was nothing saued but my Coffino, which I kept alwaies in my Armes; for the which of my things, the Greekes were in admiration. In this Cane, which was thirty paces long, within the Moun-
taine,

taine, wee abode three daies, without both meate and drink: vpon the fourth day at Pozne, the Tempest ceasing, there came Fisher-boates to relieue vs, who found the ten Greekes almost famished for lacke of food; but I in that hunger-starving feare, fed vpon the expectation of my doubtfull reliefe. True it is, a miserable thing it is for a man, to grow an example to others, in matters of affliction, yet it is necessary that some men should be so: For it pleased God, hauing sholone a sensible disposition of fauor vpon mee, in humbling mee to the very pit of extremities, taught me also by such an expected deliuerance, both to put my confidence in his eternall goodnesse, and to know the frailty of my owne selfe, and my ambition, which bzane me often to such disasters.

The dead men being found on shoze, wee buried them; and I learned at that instant time, there were seuentene boats cast away, on the Coast of this Island, and nether a man saued: in this place the Greekes set vp a stone Crosse in the memorizall of such a wofull mischance, and mourned heavily, fasting and praying. I reioycing, and thanking God for my safety (leaving them sorrowing for their friends and good) tooke iourney through the Island to Sio, for so is the Citie called. In my way I pass by an old Castle standing on a little Hill, named Gasbos, or Helias; where (as I was informed, by two Greekes in my company) the Sepulchre of Homer was yet extant: For this is one of the seven Isles that contended for his birth: And I willing to see it, entreated them to accompany me thither; where we came, wee descended by sirteene degrees into a darke Cell, and passing that, wee entred in another four-squared roome, in which I saw an ancient Toomb, whereon were ingrauen Greeke letters, which wee could not vnderstand for their antiquity; but whether it was his Toombe or not, I do not know, but this they related.

The Toombe
of Homer.

This Ile was first called Eralie, and Pythiosa: next Cios, Actes 20. 15. And by Methrodorus, Chio, or Chione: but

at

Sio.

at this day Sio. Not long ago it was vnder the Genueses, but now gouerned by Turkes: It is of circuit, an hundred miles, and famous for the medicinable Pasticke that groweth there on Trees: I saw many pleasant Gardens in it, which yeld in great plenty, Orenge, Lemmons, Apples, Peares, Prunes, Figges, Oliues, Apricockes, Dates, Adamas Apples, excellent hearbes, faire flowers, sweete honny, with store of Cypre and Mulbery-trees, and exceeding good silk is made heere.

The pride
of Greekish
Whores.

The women of the Citie Sio, are the most beautifull Dames, of all the Greekes in the world, and greatly giuen to Venerie: They are for the most part exceeding proud, and sumptuous in apparell, and commonly go (euen Artificers wiues) in gownes of Sattin and Taffety; yea, of Cloth of Siluer and Gold, and are adozned with pretious stones, and Gemmes, and Jewels about their neckes, and hands: Their husbands are their Vandozs, and when they see any stranger arriue, they will presently demand of him, if he would haue a Distresse: And so they make whores of their owne wiues, and are contented for a little gaine, to weare heznes: such are the base mindes of ignominious Cucolds. After some certaine attendance, I embarked in a Carmoesalo, bound for Nigroponti, which was forth of my way to Constantinople; but because I would gladly haue seene Macedonie, I followed that determination: In our way wee sayled by Mytelene, an Island of old called Isarnet Lesbos: and lastly Mytelene, of Milet the sonne of Phcebus, Pythacus, one of the seuen Sages of Greece, the most valiant Antimenides, and his brother Alceus the Poet, Theophrastus the Peripatetike Philosopher, Arion the learned Harper, and the thee Poet Sapho, were borne in it.

The Isles Sporades, are scattered in the Egean Sea, like as the Isles Orcades are in the North Seas of Scotland; but different in clymate and fertility; for these Southeasterne Isles in Summer are extreme hot, producing generally (Nigroponti excepted) but a few Vines, Fruits, and Cornes,

Coynes, scarce sufficient to sustaine the Ilanders. But The Isles of these North-westerne Ilands, in Sommer, are neither Orkney and hot nor cold, hauing most wholesome and temperate aire; Zetland, and doe yeeld abundance of Coyne, enen moze then to suffice the Inhabitants; which is yeerely transported to the firme Land, and sold: They haue also good stoze of cattell, and good cheape; and the best fishing that the whole Ocean yeeldeth, is vpon the coasts of Orkney and Zetland.

In all these separated parts of the earth (which of themselves of old, made vp a little Kingdome) you shall alwaies find strong March Ale, and surpassing fine Aqua Vita, with an infinite number of Conies, which you may kill with Crosse-bow, or Harquebuse, euery morning forth of your Chamber window, according to your pleasure in that pastime, which I haue both practised my selfe, and seene practised by others; for they multiply so exceedingly that they dig euen vnder the foundations of dwelling houses. The Orkadians are kind to Such is the will of God to bestow vpon seuerall places strangers, beautiful in Table-particular blessings, whereby hee demonstrateth to man, cheere, and the plentifull stoze-house of his gracious prouidence, so catowing of many manner of waies vpon earth distributed: all glozy healthes, and bee to his incomprehensible goodnesse therfore. I haue their women seldome seene in all my trauels, moze toward, and tractable people (I meane their Gentlemen) and better houses, are generally keepers; then bee these Orkadians and Zetlanders: where faire, kind, and of, in the prime of my adolescence (by two voyages well complexionate amongst these Northerne Isles) I had the full prooofe and experience.

Nigroponti was formerly called Euboea, next Albantes, and now is surnamed the Queene of Archipelago: It is separated from the firme Land of Thessaly with a narrow channell, ouer the which in one part there is a brydge, that passeth betwene the Ile, and the maine continent, and vnder it runneth a marueilous swift current, or tyde; Within halfe a mile of the brydge, I saw a Marble colunne, standing on the top of a little rocke, whence the

Salonica.

the Ilanders told mee) Aristotle leaped in, and drowned himselfe, after that he could not conceiue the reason, why this Channell so ebbd, and flowd. This Ile bringeth forth in abundance, all things requisite for humane life, and decozed with many goodly Villages. From thence I arriued at a Towne in Macedonia called Salonica, but of old Thessalonica, where I staid five daies, and was much made of by the Inhabitants: It is a Citie full of rich commodities, and is the principall place of Thessaly, which is a place of Macedon, together with Achaia, and Myrmedon, which are the other two Provinces of the same. There is an Uniuersity of the Iewes heere, who professe onely the Hebrew tongue. About this Citie is the most fertile Country in all Greece.

Greece of all the Kingdomes in Europe, hath beene most famous, and highly renowned for many notable respects: It was first called Helles, next Grecia, of Grecus, who was once King thereof: The Greekes, of all other Gentiles, were the first conuerted Christians, and are wonderfull deuout in their professed Religion: The Priests weare the haire of their heads hanging ouer their shoulders: Those that bee the most sincere Religious men, abstaine alwaies from eating of flesh, contenting themselves with water, herbes, and bread: They differ much in ceremonies, and Principles of Religion, from the Papists, and the Computation of their Kalender, is as ours. They haue foure Patriarkes, who gouerne the affaires of their Church, and also any ciuill dissentions, which happen amongst them, viz. one in Constantinople, another in Antiochia, the third in Alexandria, and the fourth in Ierusalem. It is not needfull for mee to penetrate further in the condition of their estate, because it is no part of my intent in this Treatise. In Salonica I found a Germe, bound for Tenedos, in the which I embarked: As we sayled along the Thessalonian shoare, I saw the two topped Hill Pernassus, where it was said the nine Muses haunted; but as for the Fountaine Helicon, I leaue that to be searched, and scene by the imagination

Pernassus.

nation of Poets: For if it had bene objected to my sight, like an insatiable drunkard, I should haue drunke by the streames of Poesie, to haue enlarged my pooze Poeticall veine.

The Mountaine it selfe is somewhat steepe, and sterile, especially the two toppes, the one whereof is dry, and sandy, signifying that Poets are alwaies pooze and needy: The other toppe is barren, and rocky, resembling the ingratitude of wretched and niggardly Patrones: the vale betweene the toppes is pleasant, and profitable, denoting the fruitfull and delightfull soyle, which painefull Poets, the Muses Plow-men, so industriously manure. A little moze Eastward, as wee fetcht by the Coast of Achaia, the Maister of the Vessel shewed mee a ruinous Willage, and Castle, where hee said the admired Citie of Thebes had bene.

Thebes.

Upon the third day from Salonica, wee arriued in the roade of Tenedos, which is an Island in the Sea Pontus, or Propontis: It hath a Citie called Tenedos, built by Tenes, which is a gallant place, hauing a Castle, and a faire Harboure for all sorts of Vessels: It produceth good store of Wines, and the best supposed to bee in all the South-east parts of Europe. The Island is not big, but exceeding fertile, lying three miles from the place where Troy stood, as Virgill reported, Aenid. 2.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama insula.

In Tenedos I met by accident, two French Merchants of Marseills, intending for Constantinople, who had lost their ship at Sio, when they were busie at venereall tilting, with their new elected Mistresses, and for a second remedy, were glad to come thither in a Turkish Carmoesalo. The like of this I haue sene fall out with Sea-faring men, Merchants, and Passengers, who buy sometimes their too much folly, with too deere a repentance. They, and I, resolving to view Troy, did hire a Ianisarie to bee our conductor and protector, and a Greeke to be our Interpreter. Where when we landed, wee saw heere and there many re-

The Toombes
of Troians.

lics of old walles, as wee travelled through these famous bounds. And as we were aduanced toward the East part of Troy, our Greek brought vs to many Toombes, which were mighty ruinous, and pointed vs particularly to the Toombes of Hector, Ajax, Achilles, Troylus, and many other valiant Champions, with the Toombs also of Hecuba, Cresseid, and other Troian Dames: Well I wot, I saw infinite old Sepulchres, but for their particular names, and nomination of them, I suspend, neither could I beleue my Interpreter, sith it is moze then thre thousand and odd yeares ago, that Troy was destroyed: He shewed vs also the ruines of King Priams palace, and where Anchises the father of Aeneas dwelt. At the North-east corner of Troy, which is in sight of the Castles of Helleponte, there is a gate yet standing, and a peece of a reasonable high wall, vpon which I found thre peeces of rusted money, which afterward I gaue to the two yonger brethren of the Duke of Florence.

A description
of Troy.

Where the pride of Phrygia stood, it is a most delectable plaine, abounding now in cornes, fruites, and wines, and may be called the garden of Natolia: yet not populous, for there are but onely five scattered Villages, in all that bounds: The length of Troy hath bene, as may bee discerned, by the fundamentall walles yet extant, about twenty miles: the ruines of which are come to that Poeticall Prouerbe: Nunc seges est vbi Troia fuit.

Leauing the fields of noble Ilium, wee crossed the River of Simois, and dynd at a Village named Extetash: I remember, discharging our couenant with the Ianisary, who was not contented with the former condition, the Frenchmen making obstacle to pay that which I had giuen, the wrathfull Ianisary be laboured them both with a cudgel, till the bloud sprung from their heads, and compelled them to double his wages. This is one true note to a Traveller (whereof I had the full experience afterward) that if hee can not make his owne part good, hee must alwaies at the first motion content these rascals, otherwise he wil be constrained.

strained doubtlesse with strokes to giue twice as much: for they make no account of conscience, nor ruled by the law of compassion, neither regard they a Christian more then a dogge: but whatsoeuer extortion or iniurie they vse against him, he must be French-like contented, bowing his head, and making a counterfet shew of thanks, and happy too oftentimes, if so he escape. Hence wee arrived at the Castles called of old Sestos, and Abydos, which are two fortresses opposite to other, the one in Europe, the other in Asia, being a mile distant: They stand at the beginning of Hellesponte, and were also cognominate the Castles of Hero and Leander, which were erected in a commemoration of their admirable fidelitie in loue. But now they are commonly called the Castles of Gallipoly, yea, or rather the strength of Constantinople, betwæne which, no ship may enter, without knowledge of the Captaines. And at their returne they must stay threë dayes befoze they are permitted to goe thzough. Betwixt the Castles and Constantinople, is about fortie leagues: Here I left the two Frenchmen with a Greeke Barbour, and imbarcked for Constantinople, in a Turkish Frigate.

Sestos and
Abydos.

The first place of any note I saw, within these narrow Seas, was the auncient Citty of Gallipolis, the second seate of Thracia, which was first builded by Caius Caligula, and sometimes hath bene inhabited by the Gaules: It was the first Towne in Europe that the Turkes conquered. As we sailed betwæne Thracia and Bithinia, a learned Grecian that was in my company shewed mee Colchis, whence Iason with the assistance of the Argonautes, and the aid of Medeas skill, did fetch the golden fleece. This Sea Hellespont tooke the name of Helles, and of the Countrey Pontus, ioyning to the same Sea, wherein are these threë Countries, Armenia, Colchis, and Cappadocia. After wee had fetcht by the famous Citie of Calcedon in Bithinia on our right hand, I beheld on our left hand, the prospect of that little world, the great Citie of Constantinople, which indeed yeeldeth such an outward splendor to the

Colchis,

amazed beholder of godly Churches, stately Towers, gallant Stæples, and other such things, whereof now the world make so great account, that the whole earth cannot equall it. Beholding these delectable objects, wee entred in the Channell of Bosphorus, which diuideth Perah from Constantinople. And arriuing at Tapanau, where all the munition of the great Turke lieth, I bade farewell to my company, and went to a lodging to refresh my selfe till morning.

A briebe Description of the renowned Citty of Constantinople, together with the customes, manners, and religion of the Turkes, their first beginning, and the birth of MAHOMET; and what opinion the Mahometanes haue of Heauen and Hell.



The first building of Constantinople.

Constantinople is the Metropolitan of Thracia, so called of Constantine the Emperour, who first enlarged the same: It was called of old Bizantium, but now by the Turkes Stambolda, which signifieth in their language, a large Citty. It was also called E-thuse, and by the Greekes Stymbolis. This Citty (according to ancient Authors) was first founded by the Lacedæmonians, who were conducted from Lacedemon, by one Pausanias, about the yeare of the world 3294, which after their consultation with Apollo, where they should settle their abode and dwelling place, they came to Bithinia, and builded a Citty which was called Calcedon. But the commodity of fishing falling out contrary to their expectation, in respect the fishes were afraid of the white bankes of the Citty, the Captaine Pausanias left that place, and builded Bizantium

Bizantium in Thracia, which first was by him intituled Ligos. By Pliny, Iustine, and Strabo, it was surnamed Vrbs Illustrissima, because it is repleat with all the blessings earth can giue to man; yea and in the most fertile soile of Europe. Zonaras reporteth that the Athenians in an ambitious and insatiable desire of Soueraigntie, wonne it from the Lacedemonians: they thus being vanquished, suborned Seuerus the Romane Emperour to besiege the same: but the Citie Bizantium being strongly fortified with walles, the Romans could not take it in, vntill extreme famine constrained them to yeeld after thre yeares siege: And Seuerus to satisfie his cruelty, put all to the sword that were within, and razed the walles, giuing it in possession to the neighbouring Perinthians. This Citie thus remained in calamitie till Constantine (resigning the Citie of Rome, and a great part of Italy to the Popish inheritance of the Roman Bishops) reedified the same, and translated his Imperiall seate in the East, and reduced all the Empire of Greece to an vnite tranquillity, with immortall reputation, which the Parthians and Persians had so miserably disquieted.

Bizantium ruined by Seuerus the Emperour.

But these disorders at length reformed by the seuer administration of iustice, for the which, and other worthy respects, the said Constantine, sonne of S. Helen, and Emperour of Rome, (which after the Popes vsurped) was surnamed the Great. He first in his plantation called this Citie New Rome; but when hee beheld the flourishing and multiplying of all things in it, and because of the commodious situation thereof, he called it Constantinopolis, after his owne name. This Emperour liued there many prosperous yeares, in a most happy estate: Likewise many of his successors did, vntill such time that Mahomet, the second of that name, and Emperour of the Turkes, liuing in a discontented humour, to behold the great and glorious dominions of Christians, especially this famous Citie, that so flourished in his eyes, by momentall circumstances, collected his cruell intentions to the full height of ambition; whereby

The death of
Constantine
the Emperour.

whereby hee might abolish the very name of Christianity, and also puffed up with a presumptuous desire to enlarge his Empire, went with a marvellous power both by Sea and Land, vnto this magnificent mansion. The issue whereof was such, that after diuers batteries and assaults, the irreligious Infidels broke downe the walles, and entred the Citie, where they made a wonderfull massacre of poore afflicted Christians, without sparing any of the Romane kinde, either male or female. In the mercilesse fury of these infernall Impes, the Emperour Constantine was killed, whose head being cut off, was carried vpon the point of a Launce, through all the Citie and Campe of the Turkes, to the great disgrace and ignominy of Christianity. His Emperesse, Daughters, and other Ladies were put to death after a strange forme of new deuised torments. By this overthrow of Constantinople, this Mahomet tooke twelue kingdomes, and two hundred Cities from the Christians, which is a lamentable losse, of such an illustrious Empire. Thus was that Imperiall Citie lost, in the yeare 1453. May 29. when it had remained vnder the gouernment of Christians 1198 yeares. It is now the chiefe abode of the great Turke Sultan Acomet, the 15 Grand Can, of the line of Ottoman, liuing at this day, who is about 23 yeares of age; a man more giuen to venery then martiality, which giueth presently a greater aduantage to the Persians in their instant warres.

The forme or situation of this Citie, is like vnto a triangle, the South part whereof, and the East part, are incircled with Hellespontus, and Bosphorus Thraicus; and the North part adioyning to the firme land. It is in compass about the Walles, esteemed to be 18 miles: in one of these triangled points standeth the Palace of the great Turke, called Seralia, and the Forrest wherein he hunteth, which is two miles in length. The speciall obiect of antiquity I saw within this Citie, was the incomparable Church of S. Sophia, whose ornaments and hallowed vessels were innumerable, in the time of Iustinian the Emperour,

ronr, who first builded it; but now converted to a Mosque, and consecrate to Mahomet after a Diabolicall manner. I saw also the famous Hypprodome, and the Theater whereon the people stood when the Emperours vsed to run their horses, and make their Princely Games, on solemne dayes, which is now altogether decayed. There is a great Columnne in that same place, in the which all those things memorizable that haue bene done in this Hyppodrome, are superficially carued.

Upon the West corner of the Citie, there is a strong Fortresse, fortified with seuen great Towers, and well furnished with munition, called by Turkes, Iadileke: In this Presoun are Bashaws and Subbashaws imprisoned, Presoun. and also great men of Christians, if any offence be committed. Their place of exchange is called Bezastan, wherein all sorts of commodities are to bee sold; as Sattins, Silkes, Heluets, Cloth of Silver and Gold, and the most exquisitely wrought handkerchiffes, that can be found in the world; with other infinite commodities, the relation of which would be tedious.

I haue seene men and women as vsually sold here in markets, as horses, and other beasts are with vs. The most part of which are Hungarians, Transiluanians, and Bohemians, captiues, and of other places besides, which they overcome. Whom, if no compassionate Christian will buy, or relieve; then must they either turne Turke, or bee addicted to perpetuall slavery. In Constantinople there haue happened many fearefull fires, which often haue consumed to ashes the most part of the rarest monuments there, and the beauty of infinite palaces, as Zonaras the Constantinopolitan Historiographer in his Histories mentioneth. And now lately in the yeare 1607. October 14. there were burned aboue 3000 houses, of which I saw a number of ruines (as yet) vnrepai red. It is subiect also to diuers earthquakes, which haue often subuerted the Towers, Houses, Churches, and walles of the Citie to the ground. Especially in the yeare 1509. in the reigne of Baiazeth the
H
ninth

ninth Emperour of the Turkes, in which time more then 13000 persons were all smothered and dead, and laid vp in heapes vnburied. And commonly euery third yeare, the pestilence is exceeding great in that Citie, and after such an odious manner, that those who are infected (befoze they dy) haue the halfe of their one side rot, and fall away: so that you may easily discern the whole intrailles of their bodies. It is not licentiated that any Chzistian should enter in a Turkish Hoskes, without the conduct of a Janisary, the tryall whereof I had when I viewed S. Sophia.

Pera is ouer against Constantinople, called of old Cornubizantium; but by the Turkes Galata: It is the place at which Chzistian ships touch, and where the Embassadours of Chzistendome lie. From thence I went to the blacke sea: but commonly called, Mare Euxinum, where I saw Pompeis pillar of marble, standing nere to the shore, vpon a rocky Island; and not farre from hence, is a Lanthorne higher then any Steeple, whereon there is a pan full of liquo2, that burneth euery night, to giue warning vnto ships how nere they come to shore: It is not much vnlke these Lanthornes of Lighorne and Genua. The water of this sea is neuer a whit blacker then other seas; but it is called black in respect of the dangerous euentis in dark and tempestuous nights, which happen there; and because of the rockes and sands which lie a great way from the maine shore; vpon which many vessels are cast away. The blacke sea is not farre from Galata, for I both went and returned in one day.

The Turkes haue no bells in their Churches, neither the vse of a clocke, no2 numbring of houres; but they haue high round Steeples, for they contrafact and contradict all the formes of Christians; when they go to pray, they are called together by the voyce of crying men, who go vp on the bartizings of their Steeples, shouting and crying with a shrill voyce: La illa, Eillala, Mahomet Rezul alla, that is, God is a great God, and Mahomet is his Prophet, or otherwise there is but one God.

Lanthorne.

In Constantinople, and many other places of Turkey, I haue seene thre Sabboth dayes together in one weeke: the Friday for the Turkes, the Saturday for Iewes, and the Sunday for the Christians; but the Turkes Sabboth is woꝛst kept of all: for they will not spare to doe any labour vpon their holy day. They haue meetings at their publicke prayers euery day fise seuerall times: the first is, befoze the rising of the Sunne: the second is, a little befoze midday: the third is, at thre of the clock afternoone: the fourth is at Sun-setting, Summer and Winter: Fifthly, the last houre of pꝛaier is alwaies two or thre houres within night. Many of them will watch till that time, and not sleepe, and others sleeping, will awake at the voyce of the Crier, and go to Church.

In signe of reuerence, and in a superstitious deuotion, befoze they goe into their Mosques, they wash themselves in a Lauatoire, beginning at the priuy members, next their mouthes, faces, feet and handes: And entring, they incline their heads downeward to the earth; and falling on their knees, doe kisse the ground thre times. Then the Talasmany, which is the chiefe Priest, mounteth vpon a high stone, where he maketh many Orations to Mahomet: and the rest to assist him, continue a long time shaking their heads, as though they were out of all naturall vnderstanding, repeating oft this woꝛd, Haylamo, Haylamo; and after that will sigh grievously, saying Houpek. And sometimes will abruptly sing the Psalmes of Dauid in the Arabick tongue, but to no sense, nor verity of the Scriptures. And at their deuotion, they will not tolerate any women in their company, lest they should withdraw their mindes and affection from their present zeale. The Church-men are called Hadach Casseis, or Daruises, who weare on their heads greene Shashes, to make distinction betwene them and others: for they are accounted to bee of Mahometes kindred.

Superstition.

They hold all madde men in great reuerence, as Prophets, or Saints, and if they intend any farre journey, pri

uate purposes; or otherwise, before they goe to battell, they come to craue counsell of these Santones, to know if they shall prosper, or not in their attempts. And whatsoever answer these Bedleem Prophets giue, it is holden to be so credible, as if an Oracle had spoken it. The Turkish Priests are for the most part Moores, whom they account to bee a base people in respect of themselves, calling them Totseks. All Turkes doe detest the colour of blacke, and thinke those that weare it, shall neuer enter into Paradise. But the colour of greatest request among them, is greene; wherewith if any Christian shall be apparrelled, hee shall bee sure of Bastinadoes, and other punishments: Neither may hee vse the name of their Prophet Mahomet in his mouth, (vnder the paine of a cruell censure to bee inflicted vpon him) whom they so much adore and honour.

The birth of
Mahomet.

This Mahomet was borne Anno Dom. 591. in Itraripia, a beggarly village in Arabia, whose father was Abdallas, an Ismalite; and his mother Cadiges a Jew; both different in religion, and also of diuers Countries. In his youth hee was partly taught the Iudaicall law, and partly the superstition of the Gentiles. Many alleage his parentage was neuer knowne (being so base) untill his riper yeares began to rayse the same. I also learned, that his parents dyed whiles he was a young childe, and was turned ouer to his vncle, who after sold him to one Abdominoples, a Merchant in Palestina: And he, after a little time, hauing remarked his ready and prompt wit, sent him downe to Egypt, to be a factor in his merchandise; where, by his dissimulate behaviour hee crept in fauour with Christians, Jewes, and Gentiles. Hee was in proportion of a meane stature, liuely faced, big-headed, eloquent in language, of a sanguinical complexion, and a couragious stomacke, in all attempts exceeding desperate: he was also deceitfull, variant, and fraudulent, as may appeare in his Satanicall Fables, exprest in his Alcoran, where oft one saying contradicteth another, both in words and effect.

About

About this time there was one Sergius, an Italian Monke, banished from Constantinople, because he allowed of the Arrian sect: who afterward came to Palestina, and frequenting the house of Abdeminoples, fell in acquaintance with the yong man Mahomet; and this frier perceiving the aspiring quicknesse of his braine, bare a great affection to his naturall perfections. Shortly after this, his Maister dying, without heires, and his Mistresse enjoying many rich possessions: she, for these his extraordinary qualities, from the degree of a servant, advanced him to bee her owne husband. That unhappy match was no sooner done, but shee repented it with teares; for he being subiect to the falling sicknesse, would often fall flat on the ground, before her, staring, gaping, and foaming at the mouth, so that his company became loathsome and detestable: The which begun contempt in his bed-fellow, being to him manifested, he strove (under the shadow of invented lies) to mitigate the fury of her hatefull disdain, fawning and attesting, that when he fell to the ground, it was the great God spoke with him, before whose faith (saith he) I am not able to stand; such is his soliciting of me, with words of terrour and Maiestie, to reforme the waies of the degenerate people with fire and sword, sith Moses and Christ (notwithstanding of their Miracles) haue beene rejected by the world. The old Trot beleenuing all these flattering speeches, was not onely appeased of her former conceit, but also louing him more then a husband, reuerenced him for a diuine Prophet, imparting the same vnto her neighbours and Gossips. After they had liued two yeares together, the bewitched Matron dying, left all her rich possessions to Mahomet; both because she accounted him to bee a Prophet, and next for that louing regard she had of his tender body, being but thirty yeares of age. He being thus left with great riches, was puffed up in pride, and haughty desires, striving by all inordinate meanes, to bring his new deuised plots to perfection: For the better performance whereof, he consulted with this

The dissimulation of the false Prophet Mahomet.

Mahomet, Sergius, & a Thalmudist a Jew, the three treacherous companions, and maine pillars of a damnable Alcoran.

Sergius, and another Thalmudist, a diuerted Iew; heere upon these two hell-hounds, and the other peruerst Ruenagate, patched vp a most monstrous and deuillish Religion to themselves, and to their miscreant beleeuers: partly composed of the Iudaicall Law, partly of Arrianisme, and partly intermired with some points of Christianity.

This new coyned doctrine, was no sooner wraapt vp in his execrable Alcoran, but he began to spit forth his abominable and blasphemous heresies: Affirming, that Christ was not the Son of the most High, nor that Ihesus looked for; denying also the Trinity, with many other prophane blasphemies. The worke concluded, for the better aduancement of his purpose, he married the daughter of the chiefe Prince of his owne Tribe: By which new affinity, he not onely seduced his Father-in-law, but also the whole lineage of that family; by whose acceptance and conuersion, he also confederated with other associates, and swared daily stronger. Contending continually to diuulgate his name, ay more and more, hee assembled his new Alcoranists, exhorting them to assist him in the besieging of Mecha, which Citizens had in diuision rebuked his Law, and absolutely disdained his Mahometicall illusions: and promised to them, in such a well-deseruing attempt, both etenall felicity, and the spoyles of his contradictors; persuasively assuring them, that God would deliuer all the gaine-sayers of his Alcoran into his hands. By the which allurements they being moued, rose to the number of three thousand in Armes, and menaced Mecha, but the Citizens put him to flight, and so was he thzise serued; till in the end hee wonne their Citie: wherein, after his death, he was entombed in an Iron Coffin: Which betweene two Adamants hangeth to this day (as I haue bene informed of sundry Turkes who saw it) which confirmed in them a solid beliefe of his erronious doctrine.

Illusions of
Mahomet.

I haue seene sometimes two thousand Turkes travelling

ling to Mecha, in pilgrimage; which is in Arabia Felix; where many in a superstitious deuotion, hauing sene the Loombe of Mahomet, are neuer desirous to see the vanities of the world againe: for in a franticke piety they cause a Smith to pull forth their eyes: And these men are called afterward Hoggeis, that is, Holy men; whom the Turkes much honour and regard.

Some write, that Mahomet in his youth, was a Souldier, vnder the conduct of Heraclius; and some mutinies happening in the Army, he, with certaine Arabians, his Country men, by faction, separated themselues: whereupon, Mahomet, encouraging them in their defection, was chosen their Captaine; and so for a certaine time they continued rebellious Rimagates, Theeues, and Robbers of all people.

The subtilty of this dissembler was admirable; who knowing that he was destitute of heavenly gifts, to worke miracles, feigned that God sent him with the Sword. He also promised, at the end of a thousand yeares to returne, and bring them to Paradise; but hee hath falsified his promise, for the time is expired twenty three yeares ago. And they imagining, that hee is either diseased, or become lame in his tourney, haue ascribed to him another thousand yeares to come. But long may their wicked and faithlesse generation gape, before he come, till such time, that in a generall conuocation, they be partakers of his endlesse damnation in hell; vnlesse it please the Lord in his mercy, to conuert them, before that time.

Mahomet, chiefly prohibiteth in his Alcoran, the eating of Swines flesh, and drinking of wine, which indeed the best sort do, but their baser kind are dally drunkards: Their common drinke is Sherpet, composed of water, honey, and sugar, which is exceeding delectable in the tast: And the vsuall courtesie they bestow on their friends, who visite them, is a Cup of Coffa, made of a kind of seeds called Coaua, and of a blackish colour, which they drinke so hote as possible they can, and is good to expell

pell the crudity of raw meates, and hearbes, so much by them frequented. And those that cannot attaine to this liquor, must bee contented with the cooling streames of water.

It is incident to Turkes, which haue not that generosities of minde, to temper felicitie, to bee gluffed with the superfluous fruits of doubtfull prosperity: Neither haue they a patient resolution to withstand aduersity, nor hope to expect the better alteration of time. But by an infused malice in their wicked spirits, when they are any way calamited, will with importunate compulsion, cause the poore slauiish subiected Christians, surrender all they haue, the halfe, or so forth, sometimes with strokes, menacings, and sometimes death it selfe; which plainely doth demonstrate their excessive cruelty, and the poore Christians ineuitable misery.

I haue often heard Turkes brawle one with another, most vilely, but I neuer saw, or heard, that they either in priuate or publique quarrels, durst strike one another; neither dare they, for feare of seuerer punishment imposed to such quarrellers: But they will iniure and strike Christians, who dare not say it is amisse, nor strike againe. It is a common thing with them, to kill their seruants for a very small offence, and when they haue done throw them like dogs in a ditch. And oftentimes (if not so) will lay them downe on their backes, hoysing vp their heeles, bind their feet together, and fasten them to a post, and with a cudgell giue them three or foure hundred blowes on the soales of their feete; whereupon, peraduenture, some euer go lame after.

Their seruants are bought, and sold, like brute beasts in markets; neither can these miserable drudges euer recover liberty, except they buy themselves free, either by one meane or other.

Their wiues are not farre from the like seruitude, for the men by the Alcoran are admitted to marry as many women as they will, or their ability can keep. And if it shal happen,

Cruelty of
Turkes toward
their seruants.
They also punish malefactors three
manner of
wayes, according to the
hainousnesse
of the offence
most seuerely,
which I haue
heere omitted
to relate.

happen, that any one of these women (I meane either wife or concubine) prostituteth her selfe to another besides her husband; then may he by authoritie, bind her hands and feet, hang a stone about her necke, and cast her into a riuer, which by them is vsually done in the night.

But when those Infidels please to abuse poore Christi- an women against their husbands will, they little regard the transgression of the Christian Law, who as well be- floure their daughters as their wiues, yet the deuoute Ma- hometans neuer meddle with them, accompting them- selues damned to copulate (as they think) with the off- spring of dogs: The Turkes generally, when they commit any copulation with Christians, or their owne Sex, they wash themselues in a South-running fountaine, before the Sun-rising, thinking thereby to wash away their sins.

But now to returne to the Turkes: Their custome and manner of marriage is this: If a man affecteth a yong maid, The marriage of Turkes. he buyeth her of her parents, and giueth a good summe of mony for her, and after she is bought, he enrolles her name in the Cadies booke, witnessing she is his bound wife, bought of her father. Loe this is all the forme of their Marriage: This being done the father of the woman sendeth household-stuffe home with the Bride, which is carry- ed through the streets on Mules or Camels backs, the two new married folkes marching before, are conueyed with Musicke, their owne acquaintance and friends, vnto his house.

The Turkes in generall, whensoever they loath or di- like their wiues, vse to sell them in Markets, or otherwile bestow them, on their men-slaves: And although their affec- tion were neuer so great toward them, yet they neuer eate together, for commonly the women stand, and serue their husbands at meate, and after that they eat apart by them- selues, secretly, without admission of any mankinde in their company, if they be aboue fouretene yeares of age; They go seldome abroad, vnlesse it be each Thursday at night, when they go to the Graues to mourne for the dead,

allwaies couering their faces, very modestly with white or black maskes, which are neuer vnconuered, till they returne to their houses.

Many other ceremonies they haue, which would be too prolix for me to recite. And notwithstanding of all this eternall grauity, amongst these hirelings, yet there are in Constantinople, aboue 40000 brothel-houses, Turqueski, ts Libertines; in any of which, if a Christian, (especially Franckes) be apprehended, he must either turne Turke, or laue, all his life: But the women by a policy apply a counterpoison to this severity, for they accustomably come to the Chambers of their Benefactors and Well-willers, or other places appointed secretly, where so they learne either a French Syncopa, or an Italian Bergemasko.

The Lent of the Turks is called Byrham, which continueth the space of a month once in the yeare: in all which time, from the Sunne rising to his setting, they neither eate nor drinke: And at their prayers (especially in this fasting) they vse often to reiterate these words, Hue, hue, hue, that is; He he he, alone is God; or There is but one onely supreme Power; which they do in derision of Christians, who (as they say) adore three Gods. They haue also this sinister opinion, that at the day of iudgement, when Mahomet shall appeare, there shall be three displayed Banners, vnder the which all good people shall be conducted in Paradise. The one of MOSES, vnder the which the childzen of Israel shall be: The second of IESVS, vnder which Christians shall bee: The third of Mahomet, vnder the which shall be the Arabs, Turkes, Moores, and Musilmans: All which, they thinke, shall be eleuated to severall honours; And they in promotion shall bee discerned from the rest, by chambers made of replendant light, which God will giue them; wherein they shall haue banquetings, feasting, dancing, and the best melody can be deuised.

They hold also this, as a confident Article of their Beliefe, that there are seuen Paradises in heauen, the pavements

ments whereof are laid with gold, siluer, pearles, pzetious Stones, and garnished with stately buildings, and pleasant gardens, wherein are all sorts of fruit, and Princely Palaces; thzough the which run riuers of milke, hony, and wine. The first Paradiſe, they call it Genete Alcholde, the second Alfirduzy, the third Anthinak, the fourth Redualsch, the fifth Azelem, the sixth Alcodush, that is, holy; and the seventh Almega, that is, the greatest. And that in the midst of this last Paradiſe, there is a stately tree called Tubah, the leafe of which, is partly of gold, and partly of siluer; whose boughes extend round about the walles of this seventh Paradiſe, whereon the name of Mahomet is written, neere to the name of God, in these words, Alla, illa, he, allah, Mahomet Rezul allah. The which words are in such reuerence amongst the Turks, that a Christian should happen, vnadvisedly to repeate them, hee is adiudged to a most cruell death, or compelled to renounce his Christian Religion.

As concerning their opinion of Hell, they hold it to be deepe Gulfe, betwixt two Mountaines: from the mouth whereof are Dragons, that continually throw fire, being large eight leagues, and hath a darke entry, where the horrible fiends meete the perplexed sinners, conuoying them till they come to a Bridge that is so narrow as the edge of a rasour: whereupon those who haue not committed heinous offences, may passe ouer to hell, but those who haue done buggery (as the most part of them do) and homicide, shall fall headlong from it, to the profoundest pit in Hell, where they shall sometimes burne in fire, and sometimes be cast into hote boyling water to be refreshed. And for the greater punishment of the wicked (say they) God hath planted a tree in Hell, named Saiaataſh or Roozo Saytannah, that is, the head of the Deuill, vpon the fruit of which, the damned continually feed: Mahomet in one of the chapters of his Alcozan calleth this tree, The tree of Malediction.

The opinion
Turkes haue
of Hell.

They also thinke the tormented soules may one day

bee saned, prouiding they doe indure the scorching flames of Hell patiently. Thus, as briefly as I could, haue I laid open the opinion of the Turkes, concerning their Hell and Heauen, befoze the eyes of these, who peraduenture haue neuer bene acquainted with such a Ghostly Discourse.

The beginning of the Turkes.

The originall of the Turkes, is said to haue bene in Scythia, from whence they came to Arabia Petrea, and giuing battell oft to the Sarazens, in the end subdued them, and so they multiplied, and mightily increased: the appearance of their further increasing, is very euident except God of his mercy towards vs prevent their bloudsucking thzeatnings, with the vengeance of his iust iudgements.

The Sarazens are descended of Esau, who after he had lost the blessing, went and inhabited in Arabia Petrea; and his posterity, struiuing to make a clære distinction betweene them, the Ismalites, and Iewes, called themselues (as come of Sara) Sarazens; and not of Hagar, the handmaid of Abraham, of whom came the Ismaelites, neither of the race of Iacob, of whom came the Iewes. But now the Sarazens being ioyned with the Turkes, their Conquerours, haue both lost their name, and the right of their descent.

The puissance of the great Turke is admirable, yet the most part of his Kingdomes in Asia, are not well inhabited, neither populous, but these parts which bozder with Christians, are strongly fortified with Castles, People, and Munition: If Christian Princes could conoord, and consult together, it were a easie thing in one yeare, to subdue the Turkes, and roote out their very names from the earth; yea, mozeouer, I am certified, that there are moze Christians, enen slaues and subiects to the great Turke, which doe inhabite his Dominions, then might ouerthrow and conquer these Infidels, if they had worthy Captaines, Gouernours, and furniture of Armes; without the helpe of any Christian of Christendome.

Amongst

Amongst the Turkes there is no Gentility nor Nobility, but are all as ignoble and inferiour members to one maine body the great Turke, lineally descended from the house of Ottoman: whose magnificence, puissance, and power, is such, that the most eloquent tongue cannot sufficiently declare: his thousands of Janisaries, Shoules, and others daily attending him, his hundreds (besides his Quene) of Concubines hourly maintained by him, his Armies, Bashaws, Garrisons and forces here and there dispersed amongst his dominions, would bee impossible for me briefly to relate. The inhumane policy of the Turkes to auoyd ciuill dissention, is such, that the seed of Ottoman (al except one of them) are strangled to death: wherefore as Augustus Cesar said of Herod in the like case, It is better to bee the great Turkes dogge, then his sonne. His daughters or sisters, are not so vsed, but are giuen in marriage to any Bashaw whom so they affect; yet with this condition; the King saith to his daughter or sister, I giue thee this man to be (at all times) thy slave; and if he offend thee in any case, or bee disobedient to thy will, here I giue thee a dagger to cut off his head; which alwayes they weare by their sides for the same purpose.

His concubines conuene once a day, and are ranked in a Hall, which he doth suruey after his owne pleasure, making a signe to her whom hee affecteth, who goeth presently with him to his adulterate cabine of lasciuious leachery.

The Persians differ much from the Turkes, in nobility, humanity, and actiuitie, and especially in poynts of religion, who by contention thinke each other accursed; and notwithstanding both factions are vnder the Mahometanickall Law. Neither are the sonnes of the Persian Kings so barbarously handled as theirs: for all the brethren (one excepted) are onely made blinde, wanting their eyes, and are alwayes afterward gallantly maintained, like Princes. And it hath oftentimes fallen out, that some of these Kings dying without procreate heires; there haue of these blinde sonnes succeeded to the Empire, who haue restored againe the seed of that royall family.



A Description of his Trauels into
Asia Maior, Cyprus, and the Car-
 pathian Iles, the reason why he was disappoynted of his purpose, being so neere Babylon, of the beauty of Damascus, of the nature of Arabians, and of his returne to Ierusalem.

Smyrna.

DEparting from Constantinople, I came to Cenchrea, being 300 miles distant, where S. Paul cut his haire, after his vow was performed, Act. 18. 18. From thence I went to Smyrna, in Carmania, a famous Kingdome in Asia the lesser: This Cittie was one of the seven Churches mentioned Reuel. 2. 8. It is a goodly place, hauing a faire haven for shippes: they haue great Trafficke with all Nations, especially for the fine Silke, Cotten-wooll, and Dimmetie, brought to it by the Country Peasants, which strangers buy from them. Truly neere vnto this Citie, I saw such a long continuing Plaine, abounding in Corne, Vines, all sorts of fruitfull Herbage, and so infinitely peopled, that me thought Nature seemed, with the peoples industry to contend, the one by propagating creatures, the other by admirable agriculture.

Thiatyra, now called Tiria, one also of the seven Churches, is not farre hence.

From this Citie I embarked in a Turkish Carmoesalo, bound for Rhodes. In our sayling along the coast of Asia Minor, the first place of any note I saw, was the ruinous Citie of Ephesus; yet somewhat inhabited, and pleasantly adorned with Gardens, faire fields, and greene Woods of
 Olive

Ephesus.

Olive trees, which on the sea doe yeeld a delectable prospect. It was one of the seven Churches, Reuel. 2. 1. Over against this Citie is the Ile of Lango, anciently called Coos, wherein the great Hippocrates was borne, and Apelles the most excellent Painter. It is both fertile and populous, and of circuit about foure score miles. There is a kind of Serpent said to be in it, so friendly vnto the inhabitants that when the men are sleeping vnder the shadow of trees, they come crawling, and will linke or claspe themselves about their neckes and bodies, without doing any harme, neither when they awake are the beasts afraide. And nere to Lango is the Ile Nixa, of old, Strangoli; and by some Dionisa, and Naxos, an Iland both fruitfull and delightfull. Nixa. As we sailed by the West part of the Ile, a Greeke passenger shewed me the place, where (as hee said) Ariadne was deceiued of Theseus, which is not farre from the irriguate plaine of Darnille. Continuing our nauigation, I saw a little Ile called Ephdosh, where the Turkes told me, that all the Ilanders were naturally good swimmers, paying no more tribute to their great Lord the Turke, saue onely once in the yeare, there are certaine men and women chosen by a Turkish Captaine, who must swimme a whole league out-right in the sea, and goe downe to the bottome of the waters, to fetch thence some token they haue got ground: And if they shall happen to faile in this, the Iland will bee reduced againe to pay him yearely rent. This I saw with mine eyes, whiles we being calmed, there came a man and two women swimming to vs, more then a mile of way, carrying with them (dry aboue the water) baskets of fruit to sell, the which made me not a little to wonder. Contenting them for their ware, vpon the ninth day after our departure from Smyrna, wee arrived at the Citie of Rhodes, so called of the Iland wherein it standeth.

Rhodes lieth the Carpathian sea: It was of old called Ithrea, Telchino, and Phiula: Plinie saith it was called Rhodes. Rhodes, because there were certaine fieldes of roses in it; for Rhodes in the Greeke tongue signifieth a floure; Not farre

The great
Colosse.

farre from the Citie, I saw the reliques of that huge, and admirably erected Idoll, named Colossus, from the which Saint Paul learned the inhabitants Colossians. It was builded by the worthy Canete Lindo, others haue said, of Callastes the disciple of Lisippus, taking the name Colossus of him, and it was thought worthy to bee one of the seuer earthly wonders, and so it might iustly haue bene: The quantitie h^{er}eof (as yet) may amaze the minde of the beholder. This Ile belonged once to the Knights of Malta, and were then surnamed Knights of the Rhodes, but they came first out of Acre in the Holy Land; who were called Knights of Saint Iohn. The Citie hath two strong Fortresses, in one of which these Knights (who were about five hundred onely, and five thousand Rhodians who assisted them) were besieged with an Army of two hundred thousand Turkes, and three hundred Gallies, for the space of six moneths. The chiefe obstacle and impeaching of so great an Army from taking it, was onely the resolute valour of the defendants. But in the end, the Cavalieri di Rhodo wanting furniture to their munition, and being penurious of victuals, were constrained to render, vpon the conditionall safety of their liues, goods, and transportation; and remained a long time without any habitation, till the King of Spaine gaue the y barren Ile of Malta to inhabit. This Ile of Rhodes was lost by the Maltazes, Anno Dom. 1522. and euer since is in the fruition of Turkes. The Fortresse of Rhodes, and that Fortresse of Famagosta in Cyprus, are the two strongest holds in all the Empire of the great Turke.

Tarsus, a decayed Citty in Cilicia, where Saint Paul was borne, is the chiefest seat of that Countrey

After I had contented the Master for my freight and victuals (who, as he was an Infidell, vsed me with an extraordinary exaction) I found a Barke of the Arches purposed to Cyprus, with the which I embarked, being 400. miles distant. Having past the gulse of Sattelia, we boarded close along the firme land of fruitfull Pamphilia, and on the fifth day thereafter we fetched vp the coast of Cilicia, sustaining many great dangers both of tempestuous stormes,

Roymes, and inuasions of damnable Pirates.

Twelue dayes was I betwene Rhodes and Limisso in Cyprus; where arrived, I receiued moze gracious demonstrations from the Islanders, then I could hope for, or wish, being farre beyond my merit or expectation; onely contenting my curiosity with a quiet minde, I redounded thanks for my embraced courtesies. The second day after my arrival, I tooke with me an Interpreter, and went to see Nicosia, which is placed in the midst of the kingdome. But in my iourney thither, extreame was heate and thirst I endured; both in respect of the season, and also want of water. And although I had with me sufficiency of wine, yet durst I drinke none thereof, being so strong, and withall hath a taste of pitch; and that is, because they haue no barrels, but great Jarres made of earth, wherein their wine is put. Nicosia is the principall Citie of Cyprus, & is inuironed with mountaines, like vnto Florence in Aeturia; wherein the Vizier Bashaw remaineth. The second is Famagosta, the chiefe strength and sea-port in it: Selina, Lemisso, Paphos, and Fontana Morosa, are the other foure speciall Townes in the Island.

This Ile of Cyprus was of old called Achametide, Amata-Cyprus, tusa, and by some Machara: It is of length 210, and large 60, and of circuit 600 miles. In this Ile was Venus greatly honored: It yeldeth infinite Canes of Sugar, strong Wines, and Cotten-wool, besides all other sorts of fruit, in abundance. The Dukes of Sauoy were once kings of Cyprus; but the inhabitants vsurping authority, elected kings to themselves, of their owne generation; & so it continued till the last king of Cyprus (marrying the daughter of a Venetian) died without children; & the Venetians taking the opportunity of time, brought home his wife to Venice, and sent Gouvernozs there to beare the sway in their behalfe: It was vnder their iurisdiction 120 yeares & moze, till that the Turks, who euer oppose themselves against Christians (finding a fit occasion in the time of peace, and without suspition in the Venetians) tooke it in with a great Armado, in the

yeare 1570. and so till this day by them is detained. Oh great pittie! that the vsurpers of Gods word, and the worlds great enemy, should maintaine (without feare) that famous kingdome, being but 1500 Turkes in all, who are the keepers of it: vnspeakeable is the calamity of that poore afflicted Christian people, vnder the terrour of these Infidels: who would, if they had Armes or assistance of any Christian Potentate, easily subuert and abolish the Turks without any disturbance; yea and would render the whole Signiorie thereof to such a noble Act. I doe not see in that small iudgement which by experience I haue got, but the redemption of that Countrey were most facile, if that the generous heart of any Christian Prince would be moued with condigne compassion to relieue the miserable afflicted inhabitants. In which worke he should reape (questionlesse) not onely an infinite treasure of worldly commodities, that followeth vpon so great a Conquest; but also a heavenly and eternall reward of immortall glory. The which deliuerance the Duke of Florence thought to haue accomplished (hauing purchased the good will of the Flanders) with five Gallounes, and five thousand Souldiers: who being mindfull to take first in the Fortresse of Famagosta, directed so their course, that in the night they should haue entred the Hauen, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. But in this plot they were farre disappointed by an vnhappy Pilot of the Vice-Admirall; who mistaking the Port went into a wrong Bay: which the Florentines considering, resolved to returne and keepe the sea till the second night; but by a dead calme they were frustrated of their aimes, and on the morrow discovered by the Castle: whereupon the Turkes went presently to Armes, and charged the Inhabitants to come defend that place: But about foure hundred Greekes in the West part at Paphos, rebelled; thinking that time had altered their hard fortunes, by a new change: but were they preuented, and euery one cut off, by the bloody hands of the Turkes. This massacre was committed in the yeare 1607. Such

An enterprise
of the Florentines.

About 400
Greekes were
slughtered by
the Turkes in
the yeare 1607

alwayes

allwayes are the torturing flames of Fortunes smiles, that he who most affecteth her, she most, and altogether deceiveth: But they who trust in the Lord shall be as stable as Mount Sion which cannot be remoued; and questionlesse, one day God, in his all-eterneall mercy will relieue their miseries, and in his iust iudgements recompence these bloudy oppressors with the heauy vengeance of his all-seeing iustice.

In my returne from Nicosia to Famagosta, with my Troughman, we encountred by the way with foure Turkes, who needes would haue my horse to ride vpon; which my Interpreter refused: But they in a reuenge pulled me by the heeles from the horse backe, beating me most pittifully, and left me almost for dead. In this meane while my companion fled, and escaped the sceleratenesse of their hands; and if it had not beene for some compassionate Greekes, who by accident came by, and relieved me, I had (doubtlesse) immediatly perished. From Famagosta I embarked in a Germe, and arrived at Tripoly. Tripoly is a Citie in Siria, standing a mile from the marine side, nere to the foote of Mount Libanus: since it hath bene first founded, it hath thre times bene situated and remoued in thre sundry places: First, it was ouerwhelmed with water. Secondly, it was sacked with Cursares, and Pirates. Thirdly, it is now like to be ouerthrowne with new made mountaines of sand. There is no Hauen by many miles neere vnto it, but a dangerous rode, where often when northerly winds blow, ships are cast away. The great trafficke which now is at this place, was formerly at Scanderona, a little more Eastward; but by reason of the infectious aire, that corrupteth the bloud of strangers, proceeding of two high mountaines, who are supposed to bee part of mount Caucasus, which withhold the prospect of the Sunne from the In-dwellers, more then thre houres in the morning. So that in my knowledge, I haue knowne dye in one ship, and a moneths time, twenty Mariners: for this cause the Christian Shippes were glad to haue their commodities brought

brought to Tripoly, which is a more wholesome and conuenient place.

The daily interrogation I had here for a Carauans departure to Aleppo, was not to me a little fastidious, being mindfull to visite Babylon. In this my expectation I took purpose with these Venetian Marchants, to go see the Cedars of Libanon, which was but a dayes iourney thither. As we ascended vpon the mountaine, our ignozant guide mistaking the way, brought vs in a labyrinth of dangers; insomuch that wrestling amongst intricate paths of rocks, two of our Asses fell ouer a banke and brake their neckes: And if it had not beene for a Chzistian Amaronite, who accidentally encountred with vs, in our wilsum wandring, we had ben miserably lost, both in regard of rockes, and heapes of snow we passed, and also of great tozrents which fell downe with force from the steepy toppes, wherein one of these Marchants was twice almost drownded. When we arriued to the place where the Cedars grew, we saw but 24 of all, growing after the manner of Oke trees, but a great deale taller, straighter, and greater, and the branches grow so straight out, as though they were kept by Art.

Cedars.

Although that in the dayes of Salomon this mountaine was ouer-clad with forrests of Cedars, yet now there are but onely these, and 9 miles Westward thence 17 more. The nature of that tree is alwaies græne, yelding an odoriferous smell, and an excellent kind of fruit, like vnto Apples, but of a sweeter taste, & more wholesome in digestion. The roots of some of these Cedars are almost destroyed by shepheards, who haue made fires thereat, and holes wherein they sleepe; yet neuerthelesse they flourish græne aboue in the toppes, and branches. The length of this mountaine is about fortie miles, reaching from the West to the East; and continually, Summer and Winter reserueth snow on the toppes. It is also beautified with all the ornaments of nature, as herbage, tillage, pastorage, fructiferous trees, fine fountaines, good Coznes, and absolutely the best

best wine that is bred on the earth. The Signior thereof is a free-holder, by birth a Turk, and will not acknowledge any superiour, but the most part of the inhabited Villages are Christians, called Amaronites, or Nostranes, quasi Nazaritans, and are governed by their owne Patriarke. There are none at this day, do speake the Syriack tongue, saue onely these people of Mount Libanus; & in that Language the Alcoran of Mahomet is written. The kind Amaronite whom we met, and tooke with vs for our best guide, in descending from the Cedars, shewed vs many caues and holes in rockes, where Coliers, religious Sirens and Amaronites abide: Amongst these austere Cottages, I saw a faire Tombe all of one stone, being seuentene foote of length, which (as he said) was the sepulchre of the valiant Ioshua, who conducted the people of Israel in the land of promise.

The Mahometans esteeme this to bee a holy place, and many resort to it in pilgrimage, to offer vp their Satanicall prayers to Mahomet. I saw vpon this Mountaine a sort of fruit, called Amazza franchi: that is, the death of Christians; because when Italians, or others of Europe, eat any quantity thereof, they presently fall into the bloudy fluxes, or else ingender some other pestilentious fever, whereof they die. The Patriarke did most kindly entertaine vs at his house; so did also all the Amaronites of the other Villages, who met vs in our way before we came to their Townes, and brought presents with them of Bread, Wine, Figges, Oliues, Gallats, Capons, Egges, and such like, as they could on a suddaine provide. About the Village of Eden, is the most fruitfull part of all Libanus, abounding in all sorts of delitious fruites. True it is, the variety of these things, maketh the silly people thinke, the Garden of Eden was there: By which allegiance, they approue the apprehension of such a sinistrous opinion, with these arguments; that Mount Libanus, is sequestrate from the circum-iacent Regions, and is inuincible for the height, and strengths they haue in rockes; & that Eden was

Coliers religious
Greeks.

still re-edified by the fugitive inhabitants, when their enemies had ransacked it: Also they affirme, befoze the deluge it was so nominate, and after the flood it was repaired againe by Iaphet, the sonne of Noah, who builded Ioppa, or Iaphta, in Palestina. And these are the reasons they showe strangers for such like informations.

There are with this one, other two supposed places of this earthly Paradise: the one is by the Turkes, and some ignorant Georgians, holden to bee at Damascus, for the beauty of faire fields, gardens, and excellent fruites there, especially for the tree called Mouslee, which they beleue hath growne there since the beginning of the world. Indeed it is a rare and singular Tree, for I saw it at Damascus, and others also of the same kind, vpon Nylus in Egypt: The growth whereof is strange; for euery yeare in September it is cut downe hard by the roote, and in five moneths the Tree buddeth vp a pace againe, bringing forth leaues, floures, and fruit. The leafe thereof is of such a breadth, that three men may easily stand vnder the shadow of it, and the Apple is bigger then a foote ball.

This Tree
hath seuerall
vertues bearing
but one
Apple at once.

The third place by the Chelaines, is thought to be in the East part of Mesopotamia, neere to the ioyning of Tygris, and Euphrates; where, so they inhabite. I haue oft required of these Chelaines, what reason they had for this conceiued opinion: who answered me they receiued it from time to time, by the Tradition of their Ancestors; And because of the river Euphrates, and others riuers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day, detain their names in that Country. Some hold that Garden of Eden extended ouer all the earth. But contrarywise it manifestly appeareth by the second chapter of Genesis, verse twenty, that this Garden which wee call Paradise, wherein Adam was put to dwell, was a certaine place on earth, containing a particular portion of a Country, called Eden, which boundeth on the river Euphrates. To this, and all the rest, I answer, no certaintie can bee had of the place where
Eden

Eden was, either by reading or travelling, because this river hath beene oft divided in sundry streames: And it is said, that Cyrus, when hee wonne Babylon, did turne the maine channell of Euphrates to another course. But howsoever, or wheresoever it be, I resolve my selfe, no man can demonstrate the place, which God for the sinnes and fall of man, did not onely accurse, but also the whole face of the earth.

Many ancient Authoꝛs haue agreed with the opinion of Diuisions, Plato and Aristotle, constantly affirming, that Mountaines, Ilands, and Countries, haue receiued great alteration by the inundation of riuers, and violence of raging seas. Thracia, hath bene diuided from Bithinia: Nigroponti, from Thessalia: Corfu from Epire: Sicilia, from Italy: The Isles Orcades, from Scotland, and many other Ilands, and Countries, cut through so in diuisions after the same forme. Wherefoze the more a man contemplates to search the knowledge of Eden, and such high mysteries (appertaining onely to the Creator) the more he shall faile in his purpose, offend God, and bee esteemed fantastickall for his paines.

But to be brieue, after my returne to Tripoly, I departed thence Eastward, with a Carauan of Turkes to Aleppo, being ten daies iourney distant. In all this way (leauing Scanderon and Antiochia on our left hand) I saw nothing woꝛthy remarking, saue onely a few scattered Villages, and poore miserable people, liuing in Tents, and following their Flockes, to whom I payed sundry Cassars: who remove their women, children, and cattell, where so they find Fountaines, and good pastorage: like vnto the custome of the ancient Israelites: which in their vagabonding fashion, did plainly demonstrate the necessity they had to liue, rather then any pleasure they had in their liuing. The recitation of their ridiculous ceremonies, and deuillish religion by them vsed, to auoid tediousnesse I omit.

Before my arriuall in Aleppo, the Carauan of Babylon A'epo: was from thence departed, which bred no small grieve in
my

The abuses of
Infidels.

my bzeast: the Venetian Consull, to whom I was highly recommended, by the aforesaid Merchants (hauing had some insight of my intended voyage) informed me that the Carauan stayed at Beershak on Euphrates, for some conceiued report they had of Arabs, that lay for them in the Deserts, and willed me to hire a Ianisary, and three souldiers, to ouer-hie them; whose counsell I receiued: but was merely frustrated of my designes. True it was, they stayed, but were gone three daies before my comming to that unhappie place. These my perjured consozts perceiving there was no ability to follow the Carauan any further, informed me, another company would arrive there shortly. But to what end did they this; Onely, that by long attendance, they might sucke the money from my purse, which indeed was extraordinary chargeable. The abuses of these damnable Hel-hounds my Protectors, the dangers I sustained in that barbarous Village, and in my constrained returne to Aleppo: to expresse I will not; but rather sepulchreize it in the pit of obliuion, leass the remembrance of former miseries, shold be a renewing of fresh sorowes: knowing that I indured more trouble in that lost time, then in all my succeeding trauailes.

A new intended voyage.

Niniuy.

Mesopotamia.

To bee a recompence to this my former losse, I determined (God willing) not onely to visite Babylon, which I so neerely lost, but also all the most famous Kingdomes that border with the Indian, Persian, and Caspian seas. This Beershak is in Mesopotamia, and thought to haue bene Padan-Aram, where Laban dwelt: It standeth nere to the ioyning of Tygris, and swift running Euphrates, and not far hence is the demolished Citie of Niniuy on Tygris, whose very ruines are now come to ruine: the decates whereof, is semblable to that sacked Lacedemon in Sparta.

Mesopotamia is seldome watered with raine, but by the nature of the soile is maruellous fruitfull: It is boozden with Caldea, on the East: Euphrates, on the South: Syria, on the North: and Arabia Petrea on the West. This Alep-

po is a Citie in Siria; the name of which hath bene so oft changed by Turkes, that the true Antiquity of it can hardly be knowne: It is both large and populous, and furnished with all sorts of Marchandize, especially of Indigo and spices, that is brought over land from Co, and other places in India, which draweth a concurrence of all Nations to it.

In my expectation heere (being disappointed of my desired aimes) I pretended to visite Ierusalem in my backe comming; and for the furtherance of my determination, I ioyned with a Carauan of Armenians, and Turkes, that were well guarded with Janisaries, and Souldiers; of whom some were to stay at Damascus by the way, and some mindfull to the furthest marke. And for my better safeguard (being alwaies alone, which by all was euer much admired) the Wise Consull tooke surety of the Captaine, that hee should protect mee safely from thieues, cut-throates, and the exactions of tributes by the way, deliivering mee freely into the hands of the Padre Guardiano at Ierusalem: which being done, I hired two Mules from a Turk, one to ride upon, and another to carry my victuals; and so set forward with them. The number of our company were about 900 Armenians, Christian pilgrimes, men and women, 600 Turkes, trafficking for their owne businesse, and 100 Souldiers, three Schowffes and five Janisaries to keep them from inuasions.

Betweene Aleppo and Damascus, wee had nine daies journey, in five of which, we had pleasant travelling, and good Canes to lodge in, that had bene builded for the support of Travellers, and are well maintained: But when we passed Hamsek, which is a little more then mid-way, wee had dangerous travelling, being oft assailed with Arabs, fatigated with rocky Mountaines, and sometimes in point of choaking for lacke of water. The confusion of this multitude was not onely grievous in regard of the extreme heate, providing of victuals at poore Villages, and scarcity of water to fill our bottles, made of boare skinnes,

The reposing
of the Turkes.

but also amongst narrow and stony passages, thronging, we oft fell one ouer another, in great heapes, in danger to be smothered: yea, and oftentimes, we that were Christians, had our bodies well beaten, by our conducting Turkes. At our accustomed dismounting, to recreate our selues, and refresh the beasts, I would often fetch a walke, to stretch my legs, that were stifled with a stumbling beast; where with the Turkes were mightily discontented, and in derision would laugh, and mocke me: For they cannot abide a man to walke in turnes, or stand to eate; their vsage being such, that when they come from the Horse backe, presently sit downe on the ground, folding their feete vnder them, when they repose, dine, and sup. So do also their Artizans, and all Turkes in the world sit alwaies crosse-legged, wrongfully abusing the commendable consuetude of the industrious Taylors. In their houses they haue no bed to lie on, nor chaires to sit on, nor Tables to eate on, but a bench made of Woods, along the house side, of a foote height from the floore, spread ouer with a Carpet, whereon they vsually sit, eating, drinking, sleeping, resting, and doing of manuell exercises, all in one place.

They neuer vncloth themselves, when they go to rest, neither haue they any bed-cloathes, saue onely a couerlet aboue them: I haue seene hundreds of them, after this manner, lie ranked like durty swine, in a beastly stie; or loathsome Iades, in a filthy stable. Upon the ninth day (leauing Cotafa behind vs on the Mountaines) wee entred in a pleasant plaine of thre leagues in length, adozned with many Villages, Gardens, and Riuers; and arriuing at Damascus, we were all lodged (some in Chambers wanting beds, and others without, on hard Stones) in a great Cane called Herammen, where we stayed one day.

Damascus.

Damascus is the capitall Citie of Syria, called by Turkes, Shamma, and is situated on a faire plaine, and beautified with many Riuers on each side, (especially Pharpur and Abdenah) excellent Orchards, and all other naturall ob-
iects

fects of elegancie: That for situation, Artizens, all manner of commodities, and variety of fruits, in all the Asiaticall Prouinces it is not paralleled. By Turkes it is called the Garden of Turkie: Some hold this Citie was built by Eleazar the seruant of Abraham; & others say it is the place where Cain slew Abel. But howsoeuer, I perswade thee it is a pleasant and gallant Citie, well walled, and fortified, with a strong Castle: the most part of the streets are covered, so that the Citizens are preserved in Summer from the heate, and in Winter from the raine. The like commodity (but not after that forme) hath Padua in Lumbardie: Their Bazar, or market place is also covered, so are commonly all the Bazars in Turkie: The best Carobiers, Fruites. Adams Apples, and Grenadiers that grow on the earth is heere: Piere vnto the Bazar there is a Moskie, called Gemmah, wherein is (as my guide said) the Sepulchre of Ananias, and the Fountaine where he baptized Paul: In another street, I saw the house of Ananias, which is but a hollow Cellar vnder the ground, and where the Disciples let Paul downe through the wall in a basket. In the streets where they sell their Viano, my Interpreter shewed mee a great gate of fine mettall, which he said was one of the doores of the Temple of Salomon, and was transported thence, by the Tartarians, who conquered Ierusalem about three hundred and eighty yeares ago. I saw such abundance of Rose-water here in barrels, to bee sold as beere or wine, is rife with vs. For the custodie of the aforesaid Castle, and neighbouring Countries, there are two thousand Ianisaries appointed, insomuch that the Bashaw of Damascus is the greatest in authority of all the other Bashaws in Asia: for vnder his commandement, in behalfe of the great Turke, hee detaineth Syria, Phcenicia, Samaria, Galilee, Ierusalem, and all Palestina, euen to the Desarts of Arabia: The meanes of the preservation of so great a State, is onely by an induced confidence vpon the power and force of those Ianisaries, who as well haue their pay in time of tranquillity, as warres, to defend these Countries,

The wicked-
ness of Arabs.

from the incursions of the wilde Arabs, which evermore annoy the Turkes, and also Strangers; and can not possibly bee brought to a quiet, and well-forned manner of living; but are continuall spoylers of these parts of the Turkes Dominions. That mischiese daily increaseth, rather then any way diminisheth: They taking example from the beastly Turkes, adde by these patternes more wickednesse, to the badnesse of their owne dispositions: So that euery one of these Sanages, according to his power, dealeth with all men vnciuilly and cruelly, even like a wilderness full of wilde beasts, living all vpon rapine, wanting all sense of humanity, more then an outward shew of appearance: Whereby combining themselves in strength together, doe tyrannize ouer all, even from the red Sea to Babylon.

Arabia Petrea.

Thus, they in that violent humour, invading also these of Affricke, hath caused Grand Cayro to be furnished with fiftene thousand Ianisaries, which defend the frontiers of Egypt and Gozan. Leaving all the Turkes at Damascus (saue onely our Ianisaries and Soldiers) within the space of two houres after our departure from thence, traueilling in our way to Ierusalem the whole company of the Armenians fell on the ground, kissing it, and making many sincere demonstrations of vntwonted deuotion. At the which I being amazed, stood gazing, asking my Troughman what newes? who replied, saying, it was the place where Saint Paul was conuerted, which they had (and all Christians should haue) in great regard. Thre daies were wee betwixt Damascus, and the East part of Galile, which is the beginning of Canaan, in two of which thre, wee encountered with Marishes and Quagmires, being a great hinderance to vs: This barren, and marish Countrey, is a part of Arabia Petrea, comming in with a point betwene Galile and Syria. It is vndoubtedly a most thievish way; for as we trauelled in the night, there were many of vs forced to carry burning Lights in our hands, and our soldiers had their harquebuzes redy to discharge: al to affray the

the bloud-thirsty Arabians, who in holes, caues, and bushes, lie obscured, waiting for the aduantage vpon travellers: Truly with much difficulty, and greater danger passed we these Petrean iournies. Here I remarked a singular qualitie, and rare perfection in the careful conduct of our Captaine; who would, when he came to any dangerous place, giue the watch-word of S. Iohanne, meaning as much thereby, that none should speake or whisper after that warning, vnder the paine of a Harquebusado. And no more wee durst, vnlesse hee had stretcht out his hand, making vs a signe when occasion serued of liberty, lest by tumultuous noyse in the night, our enemies should haue the fore-knowledge of our comming; and knowing also that the nature of a multitude, bred all times confused effects, without some seuerer punishment. Himselfe tooke still in the vanguard, vpon a lusty Gelding, with two Janisaries, and fortie Souldiers, and the other foure Janisaries, and threescore Souldiers were appointed to be the backe-guard, for feare of suddaine assaults. Thus most dexterously discharged he the function of his calling, not with insolency, but with prudence, and magnanimous vigilancie: for my part I must needs say, the diligent care of that benigne Carauan extended ouer mee, was such, that whensoever I remember it, I am not able to sacrifice congratulations sufficiently to his well-deseruing minde: yet in the meane while, my purse bountifully rewarded his earnest endeouours, and notwithstanding of this high-conceined regard, yet in some frivolous things, and for a small trifle, he priuately wronged me, which I mis-knew, as vnwilling (knowing his disposition, and that my life hung in his hands) to be too forward, to seek a redresse. Thus it was, at the paying of my tributes, by the way, for my head, hee caused mee oft to pay more then reason to the Moores. Turkes, and ciuill Arabs, receiuing secretly backe from them the ouer-plus; which my Turkish seruant perceiving, made my Troughman tell me, that I might be fore-seene therein.

Deceitfull
dealing.

But such is the couetous nature of Man, that with his couenant he cannot be contented, vnlesse he seeke otherwise by all vnlawfull meanes to purchase himselfe an vniust gaine: but the high respect I had of his other perfections, made mee ouer-se and winke at that imperfection of auaritiousnesse in him; and especially remembzing my selfe to be vnder his protection, I alwayes indeuoured my selfe so, that in his sight, I wonne extraordinary fauour: insomuch that in danger, or security, he would euer haue mee nere by him, which I also craued, and stroue to obserue the poynts of his will, and my owne safety. The Obligation of my bounden duty, taught me to no other end, then euer to respect the beneuolence of his affection, and to suppress my owne weak iudgment, which could nener mount to the true acquittance of his condigne merit.

But to proceed in my Pilgrimage, on the aforesaid third day, in the after-noon, wee entred into Galile, passing along a faire bidge that is ouer the riuer Iordan, which diuideth Syria from Galile. This bidge by the Armenians, is called Iacobs bidge; and not farre hence, they shewed me the place where Iacob wrestled with the Angell, and where Esau met his brother Iacob to haue killed him. Iordan is scarcely knowne by the name in this place: but afterward I saw his greater growth, ending in Sodome, where of in the owne place I shall more amply discourse. Betwene Iacobs bidge and Ierusalem we had fixe dayes iourney.

A Description
of the Holy
Land.

Apzill the seuenth day, according to the computation of the Roman Kalender, and by ours March the 28, I entred in Galile, a Province of Canaan, that sometimes flowed with Milke and Honey. It is commonly called Terra sancta, but by the Scriptures, the Land of Promise. Canaan is diuided into five Provinces, viz. Iudea, Galile, Palestina, Samaria, and Phoenicia. Some diuide it onely into three, Palestina, Iudea, and Galile. It hath bene by others also nominated ingenerall, Syria, by which calculation they gathered all the Countries from Cilicia to Egypt

Egypt vnder that name. By later Writers the Holy Land hath also bene tearmed Palestina. But howsoeuer they differ in descriptions, it is most certaine, that at this day it is onely and vsually diuided into these five particular Prouinces. Galile and Palestina for the present are the most fertile and largest Prouinces thereof.

After we had trauelled a great way along the lake of Genesareth, which is of length 8 leagues, and large 4. where I saw the decated Townes of Bethsaida, and Tiberias, lying on the South side of the same Sea, we left the Marine, and came to Cana, to stay all night; in which we had no Caues to saue vs from the Arabs, nor couerture aboue our heads, but the hard ground to lie on, which was alwayes my bed, in the most part of Asia: In the night when wee slept, the Souldiers kept centenall, and in the day when we reposed, they slept, and we watched. This Cana was the Towne wherein our Saviour wrought the first Miracle, conuerting, at the Marriage, Water into Wine. The day following, embracing our way, we passed ouer a little pleasant mountaine, where the Armenian Patriarke (for so was there one with them) went into an old Chappell, and all the rest of the Pilgrimes thronged about him, vsing many strange Ceremonies, for it was in that place (as it is sayd) That Christ fed five thousand people with five Barley loanes and two fishes. Continuing our iourney we saw Mount Tabor on our left hand, which is a pretty round Mountaine, beset about with comely trees: I would gladly haue scene the monument of that place, where the transfiguration of Christ was, but the Carauan mindfull to visit Nazareth, left the great way of Ierusalem, and would by no perswasion go thither. That night we lodged in a poore village called Heerscheck, where we could get neither meat for our selues, nor prouender for the beasts; but some of our company had for their suppers, a hundred strokes from the Moores and Arabs in that place, because the Christian Pilgrimes had troden vpon the graues of their dead friends, which by no meanes they can tolerate: They made no
small.

small vp-roze amongst vs, desperately throwing stones and darts till we were all glad to remoue halfe a mile from that place.

Aprill the tenth day, about ten of the clocke (passing the river Kyson) we arriued at Nazareth, and there reposed till the euening, prouiding our selues of victuals and water: In this Towne dwelt Ioseph and the virgin Mary; and in which also our Sauour was brought vp.

After we had dined, the Armenians arose, and went to a heape of stones, the ruines of an old house, besore the which they fell downe vpon their knees, praising God: and that ruinous lumpe (say they) was the house where Mary dwelt when Gabriel saluted her, bringing the Annuntiation of saluation to the world: I am fully perswaded they carried away aboue five thousand pound weight to keepe in a memoriall thereof. Then did I remember mee of the Chappell of Loretta, and told the Carauan that I saw that house standing in Italy, which (as the Romanists say) was transported by the Angels: O, sayd he, we Armenians cannot beleue that, neither many other assertions of y Roman Church; for we certainly know by Christians, that haue from time to time dwelt here ever since, that this is both the place, and stones of the house: Let Papiſts coyne a new law to themselves, we care not: for as they erre in this, so do they in all, following meerly the traditions of men, they run gallopping post to hell. The Patriarke being informed by the laughing Carauan of these newes, asking me in disdain (thinking it had bene an Article of my beliefe) if I saw the house, or beleued that the Chappell of Loretta was such a thing: I answered, I did not beleue it, affirming it was onely but a diuellish inuention, to deceiue the blind-folded people, and to fill the Coffers of the Romane Priests. Now thou bottomlesse gulfe of Papiſtry, here I forsake thee, no winter blasting Furies of Satans subtill Romyes can make ship-wracke of my faith, on the stony shelves of thy deceitfull deepes.

Speeches of
the Patriarke.

In the time of our staying here, the Emcere or Lord of the

the Towne sent sixe women, conducted by twelue of his seruantes, to an Armenian Prince, that was a Pilgrime in our company; to be vsed by him, and others, whom so he would elect to be his fellow labourers: which indeed he did kindly accept, and inuited me to that feast; but I gaue him the refusall, little regarding such a frivolous commodity. He and some of the chifest Pilgrimes entertained them for the space of thre houres, and sent them backe, giuing to their Conductors 15 Piasters in a reward. Truly, if I would rehearse the impudency of these whores, and the brutishnesse of the Armenians, as it is most ignominious to the actors; so no doubt it would bee very loathsome to the reader. Such is the villanie of these Orientall Christian flauers, vnder the Turkes; that not onely by conuersing with them, learne some of their damnable Ethnicke customs, but also going beyond them in beastly sensuality, become worse then brut beasts: but God, in his iust iudgements, that same night, threatned to haue punished both the doers, and the whole company for their sakes: for we haueing resolved to travell all that night; and also because the way was rocky, and hard to be knowne, and perillous for Arabs, we hired a Christian Guide, named Ioab, and agreed with him to take vs to Lidda, which was two dayes iourney. But before we took horse, Ioab had sent a priuy messenger before vs, to warne about 300 Arabs (who had their abode on the South side of mount Carmel) to meet him at such a place as he had appointed; giuing them to know we were potent and rich; and that hee should render vs into their hands, to be made the miserable object of their cruelty. This being done, and unknowne to vs, we marched riding faster then an ordinary pace; which our guide suspecting, that by our celerity we should goe beyond the place appointed for his treacherous plot, began to crosse vs grievously, leading vs vp and downe amongst pooles and holes, whither hee listed; where many of our Cammels and Asses were lost and could not bee recouered, because we all beganne to suspect and feare; which was the cause that the

The villany of
Armenians.

A strange con-
spiracy.

owners durst not stay to relieue their perishing Beasts.

In the end the Captaine and Janisaries entreated him earnestly to bring vs in the right way; but the more they requested, the more obdurate was his heart, replying, hee was mistaken, and could not finde it till day light: vpon the which wordes the company was stayed, and in the meane while there came a Turke, one of our Souldiers, vnto the Captaine, saying; Hee saw the guide, befoze our departure from Nazareth, send a Moore befoze him, for what respect he knew not, being long at priuate conference. Whereupon they straight bound him with ropes on a horse backe, threating him with death, to cause him confesse the truth.

In the midst of this tumult, I having got sight of the Northstarre, considered thereby, that the villaine had led vs more to the Southward then to the Westward, which was our way to Ierusalem: Whereupon I entreated the Carauan to turne our faces Northward, otherwise we should bee cut off, and that suddenly: for although (said I) it may peradventure be, that we are 3 or 4 miles short of the place intended for our massacre; yet they missing vs, wil like rauening Wolues hunt here and there; wherefore if wee incline to the North (God willing) wee shall preuent their bloody designs. To which aduice (being duly pondered) they yeelded; and so I became their guide in the darke night, till morning: for none of them knew that starre, neither the nature of it. At last this desperate wretch, considering that either by our vanquishing, or the enennies victoꝝ, he could not escape, sith his treason was reuealed, began to beg pardon of the Carauan saying, that if he could haue any surety of his life, hee would sufficiently informe vs how to escape these imminent dangers. The Captaine being distracted with feare, replied hee would; and thereupon sware a solemne oath, so did the Janisaries sweare by the head of Mahomet for the like effect: which being done, he was vntied, and confessed, that if we had continued in our way he led vs, we had beene all put to the edge of the sword, and falling

ling downe on his knees, cryed oft with teares, mercy, mercy, mercy.

All that night wee went with that starre, and against mornning wee were in Palestina, neere vnto Tyrus, called now Sur: which Alexander had so much adoe to conquer; being then separated from the maine Continent by the Sea, but now ioyned to the firme Land; and, before you come to the Citie, there lieth a great banke of Sand, where it is likely the sea hath beene in Alexanders time, though now, as time altereth euery thing, the sea be fled from that place; which maketh that ruinous Towne moze desolate. Aurora no sooner appeared, but we were all encouraged, for the light of day lends comfort. The Captaine (sending backe that false Iudas, for so was hee sworne to doe) sent a Post to Tyrus for a new Guide, who came forthwith, and brought vs in our way to Mount Carmell, for by it we behoued to go.

The desolation of Tyrus.

Great are the mercies of God! for as he hath made man an excellent creature, so hath he also indued him with two great powers in his minde: the one a wise power of understanding, by which hee penetrateth into the knowledge of things; the other a strong power of dexterous resolving, whereby he executeth things wel vnderstood, for we hauing indged the worst, resolved the best; and by his Almighty prouidence were freed from that apparant danger, although the former dayes whoredome, & vnnaturall vices deserved a iust punishment. This I intimate to all traouellers in generall, that if they would that God should further them in their attempts, blesse their voyages, and grant them a safe returne to their natiue Countries (without the which, what contentment haue they for all their paines) that they would constantly refraine from whoredome, drunkenesse, and too much familiarity with strangers: For a traoueller that is not temperate, and circumspect in all his actions, although hee were headed like that Herculean Serpent Hydra, yet it is impossible hee can returne in safety from danger of Turkes, Arabs, Moores, wilde beasts, heate, hunger, thirst and cold.

Approching to mount Carmell, I beheld a farre off vpon the top of the hill, the place where Elias ascended to heauen when he left his Cloke behind him to Elizeus his Disciple. This mountaine is foure miles of length, lying South and North, the North end bordering with the sea, neere to Acre, called anciently Ptolomais; and the South end ioyning with the borders of Samaria.

Leauing Samaria on our left hand, we entred into a faire plaine, adozned with fruitfull trees, and all other ornaments that pleasant fields affoord, but no village we saw. Marching thus, about the declining of the Sun from the Meridian, we came in sight of two hundred pauillions, all pitched in rankes, yelding the prospect of a little Cittie, by a brooke side of water: which being perceiued, the Captaine began to censure what they might be, and immediatly there came riding towards vs, sixe naked fellows, well mounted on Arabian geldings, who demanded what we were, and whether wee were bound; and if there were any Frankes of Christendome in our company. To whom the Janissaries replied, wee were purposed to Ierusalem, and that there was but one Franke with them: vpon the which they presently sought me, demanding Caffar, Caffar, and caused me perforce to pay seuen Chickens of gold for my head; because (say they) our King is now resident in these Tents, he must pay therefore so much the more extraordinary.

Caffar, tribute.

They returning backe to their Prince with the malediction of a Pilgrimes purse, and we marching on our way, that day we trauelled aboue 34 miles, and pitched at a village called Adoash; where we found good hearbes to eate, and aboundance of water to drinke, and also to fill our emptied bottles: As we lay downe to sleepe after a hungry supper, on the hard ground, and our guard watching vs, that same King of the Arabians, came a little before mid-night with 24 well horsed Runagates, and naked Courtiers, being armed with bowes and arrowes, and halfe-pikes, pointed at both ends with hard Steele; and asked for the Carauan who

who presently awoke, and went to salute him, laying his hand on his breast, bowed his head very low; which is the The courtesie of Turkes. vsrall courtesie amongst the Infidels and Christians in these parts: for they nener vncouer their heads to any man; and after some short parly, they sate all downe on the grasse. The Carauan presented his rude-like Maiesty with water, bread, hearbs, figs, garlike, and such things as he had. As they were thus merry, at this pooze banquet, & a wfull King toke the oath of our Conductor, if there were any mo Frankes there then I; and he hauing sworne the truth, the King by a malignant informer, incontinently, caused me to be brought befoze him; and staring mee in the face, asked my Interpreter where were my companions? who replied, I had none: Then, said he, tell that dog, hee must acknowledge me with fise peces of gold more, other- The extortion of the Arabian King. wise (making a signe to his owne throate) I shall cut off his head: The which I being informed, and knowing that by no condition, there was resistance against such a scelerate Prince, gaue it to him presently with a halfe smiling countenance; which hee remarking, told the rest, it seemed that I gaue it with a good heart; and to recompence my outward behauiour, he drunke a great draught of water to me, thinking thereby, he had done mee more honour, then all the chickens of gold I gaue him now, and in the morning, would do him profite. Truly, this was one of the greatest tributes I paid for one daies iourney, that I had in all my voyage, in Asia. There are two Kings in Arabia, the one who lieth on Euphrates, the Desarts of Mesopotamia, sometimes in Arabia Felix, and in some parts of Siria: And the other (which was the King to whom I paid this money) wandereth with his Tribes, Tents, and Bestial) one while in Arabia Petrea, and Deserta, and sometimes in the Holy Land, as he findeth good Pastorage, and fresh fountaines. These two Kings are most fallenemies; and if by accident they meete, they fight most cruelly, bzinging damage, rapine, and destruction to themselues, and their followers; for it is a diffi-

cult thing in them to dominate their inordinate passions, being untamed Sauages, and mis-regarders of ciuility; who continually contend to corroborate the malignity of their dispositions, with bloody and inhumane enterprises.

Sychar, of old the chiefest Citie in Samaria, is now altogether ruined.

The next morning, leaving Jacobs Well, and the Town of Sychar on our left hand, wee marched through a part of the fields of Basan, and had exceeding pleasant trauelling, and at night we pitched by Lydda on the fields: Lydda is not aboue ten miles from Cesarea. The Townes situated by the Sea side in Palestina are these; Sydon, which standeth on the borders of Zebulon, and Nephtalim, or Phoenicia, being a goodly Citie and well peopled: Tyrus, which is miserably brought to ruine: Acre, that hath yet some indifferent Trade of Merchandize: Caipha, called commonly Castello pellegrino, which hath nothing but the remnants of an ancient Abbay: Cesarea, who reserueth but onely the memozy; for there is no hospitality in it, except it be to wilde beasts: Ioppa, or Iaphtha, is a sea-port of small Barkes, but the decayed Towne containeth not one dwellinghouse, saue onely a high Towre, which defendeth the port from Cursares: And Baruti is also thought to bee within Canaan, but that I suspend, as not hauing had the certaintie thereof. These are all the Hauens in the Holy Land.

Aprill the thirtenth, befoze the breach of day, setting forward, scarcely were we well aduanced in our way, till we were beset with more then three hundred Arabs, who sent vs an vnerpected shoare of arrowes, to the great annoyance of all our company: soz if it had not bene, that our souldiers shot of their Guns on a sudden, surely wee had then miserably perished. But the nature of the Arabs is not vnlike to the Iackals: for when any of them heare the shot of a Harquebuse, they run backe with such speed, as if the fiends of the infernall Court were broken loose vpon them. In that momentany conflict, on our side, there were killed nine women, five men, and about thirty persons deadly

A massacre of Armenian pilgrims.

deably wounded, which to our worthy Captaine bred no small grieffe. Till bright day came, wee stayed still in that same place, and buried the slaine people in deep graues, rolling aboute them heavy stones, whereby Iackals should not open their graues to eat the corpes: for such is the nature of these cruell beasts, that they onely loue to liue on mans flesh: These rauenuous beasts (as is thought) are ingendred of a Fox and a Wolfe.

Proceeding in our iourney, in the Hilly Country of Iudea, we entred, leauing Rhama on our right hand: Rhama is a Towne inhabited by Christians, Arabs, and Moores; not blacke Moores, as the Affricans be, but they are called Mori, which are a kind of Egyptians, and not naturally blacke, but sun-burnt, with the parching heat: The whole Territozy of Canaan, is inhabited with these Moores, some Turkes, ciuill Arabs, and a few Christians and scattered Iewes. The Arabians are, for the most part, Theeues, and Robbers, the Moores cruell, and vnciuill, hating Christians to the death: The Turkes are the best of all the three, yet all swozne enemies to Christ. But when they know how to make any gaine by strangers, what a dissimulate ostentation shall appeare in these detestable villains.

About two of the clocke in the after-noon we arrived at Berah, called of old Beersheba, being eleuen miles distant from Ierusalem. Having a little reposed, we embraced our mountainous way as cheerefully as we could, for we were exceeding faint, and traueled that day aboute three and forty miles, whereby we might arrive at Ierusalem before the gates were shut, sustaining drouth, heate, hunger, and not a few other inconueniences. At last we beheld the prospect of Ierusalem; which was not onely a contentment to my wearied body, but also being raiued with a kind of vnwonted reioycing, the teares gushed from mine eyes for too much ioy. In this time the Armenians began to sing in their owne fashion, Psalmes to praise the Lord; and I also sung the 103 Psalm all the way, till we arrived neere the walles

walles of the Citie, where wee ceased from our singing for feare of the Turkes.

Monastery
Friars.

The Sunne being passed to his nightly repose, before our arriuall, wee found the gates locked, and the Keyes carryed vp to the Bashaw in the Castle; which bred a common sorrow in the company, being all both hungry, and weary; yet the Carauan entreated earnestly the Turkes within, to giue vs ouer the walles, some victuals for our money, shewing heauily the necessity wee had thereof, but they would not, neither durst attempt such a thing: In this of time the Guardian of the Monastery of Cordeleirs, who remaineth there to receiue Trauellers of Christendome, hauing got newes of our arriuing, came and demanded of the Carauan, if any Franks of Europe were in his society; And he said, onely one. Then the Guardiano called mee, and asked mee of what Nation I was: and when I told him, he seemed to bee exceeding glad: yet sorrowfull for our misfortune. He hauing knowing my distresse, returned, and sent two Friars to mee with bread, wine and fishes, which they let ouer the wall (as they thought, in a secret place) but they were espied, and on the morrow the Guardiano payed to the Bashaw a great fine, otherwise he had bene beheaded; for the Turkes alledged, he had taken in munition from the Christians, to betray the Citie: This they do oft, for a lesser fault then that was, onely to get bribes, and money from the Grey Friars.

Apzill the foureteenth day, vpon Palme-sunday in the morning, we entred into Ierusalem, and at the gate wee were particularly searched, to the effect wee carried in no furniture of Armes, nor poulder with vs, and the Armenians (notwithstanding they are slaues to Turkes) behoued to render their weapons, to the keepers, such is the feare they haue of Christians: The gates of the Citie are of yron outwardly, and aboue each gate are brassen Ordnance planted, for their owne defence.

Hauing taken my leaue of the Carauan and the company,

pany, who went to lodge with their owne Patriarke, I kept my way to the aforesaid Monastery; and at the entry of the house, the whole Friars met me, receiuing me ioyfully, and reioyced that a Christian had come from such a farre Countrey to visit Ierusalem: I found here ten Franks newly come from Christendome, and nine others which dwelt in Syria and Cyprus; who were all glad of me, shewing theselues so kind, so carefull, so louing, and so honourable in all respects, that they were as kinde Gentlemen as euer I met withall; such is the loue of strangers when they meet in forraigne Countries: they had also in high respect the aduentures of my travell beyond Ierusalem; troubling me all the while we were together, to tell them newes; and were alwaies in admiration that I had no fellow-pilgrime in my long peregrination.

**A Description of Ierusalem, and the
memorable things he saw there, and
in Iudea: of the Holy Graue, Sodome and Go-
morha, Iordan, the Defarts, Grand Cayro,
Egypt, the Riuer Nylus, and of his
returne to Christendome.**

JERUSALEM, is now called by the Turkes, Kuddish which signifieth in their Language, a Holy Citie: It was first called Moriah of Moria, one of the seven heads of Sion, where Abraham would haue sacrificed Isaac, Genesis 22. 2. and vpon his offering it was called Ierusalem, Gen. 14. 18. It was also named Salem, where Sem and Melchisedech dwelt; and Ierusalem was also called

Antiquity of
Ierusalem.

led Iebus 2.Sam.24.16. And it is the place where Salomon was commanded to build the Temple, 2.Chron.3.1. which afterward was termed Heiron Salomonis, whence came, by corruption, that word Hierotolyma. Dauid, also in his Psalmes gaue it diuers names.

Ierusalem standeth in the same place where old Ierusalem stood, but not so populous, neither in each respect of breadth, or length, so spacious: for on the South side of Ierusalem, a great part of Mount Syon is left without, which was anciently the heart of the old Citie; and they haue taken on the North side, now both Mount Caluarie, and the holy Graue within the walles, which were built by Sultan Selim: So that thereby the difference of the situation is not so great, though a part thereof be remoued; but a man may boldly affirme, that the most part of this Citie is builded on that place where the first Ierusalem was: As may truely appeare, and is made manifest by these Mountaines, mentioned in the Scriptures, whereupon Ierusalem is both situate, and inuironed about, who reserue their names to this day, and are still seene, and knowne by the same; as Mount Syon, Mount Caluarie, Mount Moriah, and Mount Oliuet. The forme of the situation of Ierusalem, is now like to a Hart or Triangle, the one point whereof looketh East, extending downeward, almost to the valley of Ichosaphat, which diuideth Ierusalem, and Mount Oliuet: The second head or point, bendeth out South-west vpon Syon, bordering nere to the Valley of Gehinnon: The third corner lyeth on Mount Moriah, toward the North, and by West, hauing the prospect to the buriall place of the Kings of Israel. The walles are high, and strongly builded with Saxo quadrato, which adorne Ierusalem more then any thing within it, the holy Graue excepted. It is of circuite about thre miles, and a halfe, of our measure. As touching the former glory of this Citie, I will not meddle withall, nor yet describe, sith the Scriptures so amply manifest the same; and concerning the lamentable destruction of it, I referre that

that to the famous Historiographer Iosephus, who largely discourseth, of many hundred thousands slain, and put to the sword within this multi-potent Citie by Vespasian, and Titus his sonne; being the messengers of Gods iust iudgements; which by his computation, amount beyond the number of eleuen hundred thousands.

This Citie hath bene oft conquered by enemies: first, by Nebuchodonosor, the Assyrian King: Secondly, by the Greekes, and Alexander the Great, and also maruellously afflicted by Antiochus: Thirdly, it was taken in by Pompeius: Fourthly, destroyed of Vespasian, and Titus: Fifthly, it was re-edified by Adrian the Emperour, and wonne againe by Cosdroes, the Persian King: Sixthly, it was overcome by Omar Califf the successour of Mahomes: Seventhly, by the great Souldan of Egypt, and by Godfrey de Bulleipe, a Christian Prince: Eighthly, by Salidine the Caliph of Egypt, and Damascus; who reserved successively the Signiory thereof, for a long time: And lastly, it was surprized by Sultan Selim, or Solyman the Emperour of the Turkes, who fortified the same, being by Infidels detained to this day: And by likly-hood shall keepe it to the consummation of the world, vnlesse God of his mercy deale otherwise, then the hopes of mans weake iudgement can expect. But, to the intent the Reader may the better conceiue, and plainly vnderstand the Monuments I saw within Ierusalem, and the circumiacent places of Iudea; I thought best to pzeire the description thereof, by the severall daies, as I saw them, not much condemning, neither absolutely qualifying them, but shall (as it were) neutrally nominate and recapitulate these places, as I was informed, by the Padre Guardiano, who is euery third yeare changed, and especially Iohn Baptista, the Trough-man, who hath dwelt at Ierusalem 25 yeares: for he that vnderstandeth not promptly the Italian tongue, which they vsually speake when they demonstrate these places to vs; he shall conceiue ignorantly, dispose his iudgement blindfoldedly, & knowes

The oft conquering of Ierusalem.

The ignorance of Pilgrimes, who can not speake Italian.

not how to distinguish the circumstances and qualities of the things deliuered. As I haue knowne some of these Frankes in my company, simply mistaken, euen when the exposition of euery object was largely manifested vnto them; and precisely declared such a thing to haue been there, although perhaps the matter it selfe be euanished and transported.

Aprill 14. on Palm-Sunday after dinner, the Guardiano departed from Ierusalem to Bethphage, accompanied with twelue Friers, and many other Orientall Christians, which were come thither to that festiuall time, but I by no meanes would go, reposing my selfe till their returne. The ridiculous ceremony which that day they vse, is thus. In an Apish imitation of Christ, at the foresaid Bethphage, there was an Asse brought to the Guardiano, whereupon he mounted (being as it were, the greater Asse riding vpon the lesser) and came riding to Ierusalem, the people cutting downe boughs of trees, and also dispoyling themselves almost to the skin, bestrewed the way as he rode along, crying, Hosanna, Hosanna, the sonne of Dauid, blessed is he, that cometh in the name of the Lord, vntill they came to the South gate of Sion, where he dismounted. At night after supper, the Guardiano knowing that I was a Protestant, and also some other Frankes, made an Oration, saying, You Pilgrimes, who refuse to bee participant with vs in the Sacraments, or will not adhere to the processions & ceremonies, which we follow of the Roman Church, I would therefore intreate you (your liberty beeing here as much as mine, whereby you may doe whatsoeuer seeme good in our owne eyes) onely to abstaine from scandalizing and mocking our rites & ordinary customes, which at this great feast we must performe. To the which we condescended, and promised to giue no occasion of offence. In the conclusion of his long exhortation, he disclosed this admonition, saying, All you Travellers must in general be indued with these three worthy gifts, Faith, Patience, and Money; Faith, to beleue these things you shall see and heare at Ierusalem; Patience,

to endure the apparant iniuries of Infidels; and Money, to discharge all tributes and costs, which here (meaning in his olone Monasterie) and about this Citie, must bee defrayed. His Sermon hee concluded like a grey Friar, as indeed he was; for I am fully perswaded hee little cared for our Faith and Patience, providing that our Purse could answer his expectation, as truely we found the triall afterward.

Monday early, wee Pilgrimes went forth to view the Monuments within the Citie, being accompanied with the Padre Viccario, and a French Predicatore: the places of any note we saw, were these; First they shewed vs the place where Chzist appeared to Mary Magdalen, who said, Touch me not, for I am not as yet ascended to my Father, Ioh. 20, 15. and in this place by them is supposed to be the center, or middle part of the world. Next, where S. James the first Bishop of the primitive Church was beheaded; then the house of S. Thomas, but that is doubtfull (say they) because it is not yet confirmed by the Papall Authority; from thence they brought vs to the place where Annas one of the high Priests dwelt, and also the tree to which our Saviour was bound, whiles Annas was making himselfe ready to leade him to Caiaphas, but that I will not beleue, for that tree groweth yet, being an Olive tree. They shewed vs also the house where S. Peter was imprisoned, and where Zebedeus the father of James and Iohn dwelt, which are nothing but a lumpe of ruines. Thence we came to the decayed lodging of Caiaphas, without the Citie, vpon the mount Sion, where vpon there is Chappell builded, and at the entry of that little domo, we saw the stone on which the Cocke crew, when Peter denied Chzist. Within the same place is the Stone that was rolled to the Sepulchre doore of our Saviour; being now made an Altar to the Abasenes, a kinde of people which came from Prester Iehans dominions. And within that Chappell they shewed vs a narrow pit, wherein (say they) Chzist was incarcerated the night before hee was brought to the Iudgement Hall.

The Abisynes are borne naturally blacke, and these silly religious men of them that stay at Ierusalem, weare on their heads flat round caps of a blackish colour, & on their bodies linnen clothes.

Upon the same side of Sion we saw the place where Christ did institute the Sacraments; and not farre hence, a decayed house, where (say they) the Holy Ghost descended vpon the Apostles, and also the Sepulchre of Dauid, and his sonne Salomon: ouer the which there is a Moske, wherein no Christian may enter to see these Monuments.

From thence we returned, and entred in via dolorosa, the dolorous way, by which our Lord and Saviour passed, when hee went to bee crucified; and at the end of the same street, here (say they) the Souldiers met Simon of Cyrene, and compelled him to helpe Christ to beare his Crosse when he fainted. Pilats iudgement Hall is altogether ruinated, hauing but onely betwene the two sides of the Lane, an old Arch of Stone, vnder the which I passed, standing full in the high way. Here they shewed vs the place where Christ first tooke vp his Crosse, and on the toppe of that Arch we saw that place called Gabbatha, where Iesus stood, when Pilate said to the Iewes, Ecce homo. A little below this, they brought vs to the Church of S. Anna, where (say they) the virgin Mary was borne. And going downe another narrow lane, they pointed vnto a house, and said, here Diues the rich Glutton dwelt, who would not giue to Lazarus the crummes of bread that fell from his table; this I suspend, amongst many other things, for all hold it to be a Parable, and not a History: and although it were a Historie, who can demonstrate the particular place, Ierusalem hauing been so often transformed by alterations. This I must needs say, with such lying wonders these flattering Friars bring strangers into a wonderfull admiration, and although I rehearse all I saw there, yet I will not beleue all, onely publishing them as things indifferent, some whereof are frivolous, and other somewhat more credible: but as I said befoze, I will make no (or very small) distinction in the relation.

From thence we came without the Easterne gate, vnto an immouable stone, vpon the which they said S. Stephen was

was stoned to death; and nere to that we saw Porta aurea, that is, the golden port, called in former times, the beautifull Gate of the Temple: which the Turkes haue filled vp with stones, because of a Prophecie, viz. That the Citie was once wonne there, and shall bee wonne againe at the same place.

As we returned to the Couent, they brought vs to mount Moriah, and shewed vs the place where Abraham offered vp Isaac, which is in the custody of Nigroes, or Ethiopians. Next, the place where Jesus said, Daughters of Ierusalem, mourne not for me, &c. And nere vnto this, where the virgin Mary fell into an agony, when Jesus passed by carrying his Crosse. Also not farre hence, we beheld the place, where (as they say) Jesus said, Mother, behold thy Sonne.

Ascending more upward, they shewed vs the house of Veronica Sancta, and said, that our Saviour going by her doore, all in a sweate, to mount Calvary, she brought him a napkin to wipe his face; which he receiued, and gaue it her againe: in which (say they) the print of his face remaineth to this day, and is to be seene at Rome. It is also said to be in a Towne in Spaine, wherefore I beloeue the one as well as the other. As touching the Temple of Salomon, which was destroyed, there is another great Temple builded in the same place, reserved by Turkes, for that affection they carry to Salomon; nere the which no Christian may come, vnder the paine of losing his head. These are all the monuments which in one day I saw within Ierusalem; but as for Mount Calvary, and the Holy Graue, I saw them afterward, which in their owne place shall be orderly touched. As we were spending that day in these sights, the Guardian had prepared an hundred Souldiers, sixty Horsemen, and forty foot-men to take with him the day following, for his conduction to Iordan, and the Mountaine in the Wildernesse where Christ fasted; which is his vsuall custome once euery yeare, betwene Palme Sunday and Easter, returning againe before Good Friday. These pla-

res cannot be viewed, saue onely at that time; neither may a Pilgrime goe along with the Souldiers vnlesse hee giue the value of seuen French Crownes (as a ppropyne) vnto the Lieutenant: that same night after supper the Guardian demanded of vs Trauellers, if we would go with him to see these memorabile and singular things, vpon the former condition: To whom we answered in a generall consent, *We would.*

Early vpon Tuesday morning (being all of vs, both Friers and Pilgrimes, well mounted, and Mules laden for our prouision) wee departed from the Citie with our Souldiers; and trauelled all that day through a barren and desart Countrey, till sun-setting, where wee reposed by a standing well, till an houre within night. After that the Captaine had cried Carethlanga, that is, march away; wee set forward, being well guarded round about with our keepers, because we entred into a dangerous way. In all this deformed Countrey we saw neither house nor village, for it is altogether desartous, and inhabited onely by wilde beasts, and naked Arabians. Besore we came nere to Sodom and Gomorha by seuen miles (for so we behoued to passe by the East end of it, besore we could arriue at that place of Iordan which we intended) wee I say encountred with such deepe sandy ground, that the Mules were not able to carry vs through: whereupon wee all dismounted, wrestling and wading about the middle part of our bodies, and sometimes falling in ouer our heads, we were in great danger of perishing. Euen in the middest of this turmoiling paine (the night being darke) the vnwelcomed Arabs inuironed and inuaded vs with a storme of arrowes which they sent from the tops of little hard hils, whereupon they stood, for knowing the aduantage of the ground, they took opportunity to giue the more fearfull assaults; yet they prevailed nothing (although they wounded some of our Souldiers) such was the resolute courage of our valorous defendants. True it is, that in all my trauels, I was neuer so sore fatigated, or fearfully indangered, as I was that night.

Inuasions of
Arabs.

A little after midnight, we left this troublesome way, and marched along the Lake of Sodome: This Lake is called Mare Mortuum, the dead sea: for of it selfe it is unmo-
 ueable, such is the stability of the water: It is also called so, because if a bird flie ouer it, she presently falleth downe therein dead: and, as Salomon reporteth of it, Wisd. 10. 7. it smoaketh continually; from whence proceed filthy vapours; which defoyme the fields lying about for certaine miles, as it were blasted, scorched, and made vtterly barren: This smoake I take onely to be but the exhalation of Iordan; for this riuer falling into it, and there ending his course, the two contrary natures cannot agree: the one being a filthy puddle, and the other a pure water, as I shall more approbably record. This Lake is eighty miles in length, and sixe in bredth, being compassed with the rocks of Arabia Petrea on the South: on the North, with the sandy hills of the wilderness of Iudea: on the West, with the steepy Mountaines of Arabia deserta: and on the East, with the plaine of Iericho. How commeth it to passe therefore, that the fresh running flood of Iordan, falling euermore into this bounded sea; that the Lake it selfe, neuer diminisheth, nor increaseth, but alwaies standeth at one fulnesse: neither hath it any issuing forth, nor reboundeth backwards on the plaine of Iericho, which is one of the greatest wonders in the world. Wherefore, as I haue said, it must needs either exhale to the clouds, or otherwise runne downe to Hell; for if it ranne vnder the rockes, and so burst forth in the deserts, it would soone be knowne; but in all the bounds of Arabia deserta, which betwixt this Lake and the red Sea, extend to thzee hundred miles; there is no such matter, as brooke, or strand, much lesse a riuer.

It breedeth nor reserueth no kind of fishes; and if by the swelling of Iordan, any fishes be carryed to it, they immediately die. Although Iosephus witnesseth, that in his time there was an Apple grew vpon the bankes thereof, like to the colour of gold; and within was rotten, and would

consume to powder; yet I affirme now the contrary: for there is not such a thing (whatsoever hath bene in his daies) as either trees, or bushes, grow nere to Sodome by many miles: such is the consummation of that pestiferous gulfe: Diuers Authoꝛs haue reported, that nothing will sinke into it, of any reasonable weight, as dead men, or carcases of beasts; but by experience I approue the contrary: for it beareth nothing aboue at all; yea, not the weight of a feather. The water it selfe, is of a blackish colour, and at sometimes in the yeare, there are terrible shapes, and shewes of terror in it, as I was informed at Iericho, which is the nearest Towne that bordereth thereupon.

This contagious, and pestilent lake of Sodome, resembleth much (as may be supposed) that infernall gulfe of Hell; but in my opinion, I hold it to be the purgatory of Papists: for they say Limbus Patrum is nere, or in the second roome to hell, which I thinke must needs be Sodome: for although it bee not Hell it selfe, yet I am perswaded, it is a second Hell, hauing (as some report) no botome. Wherefore I conclude thus, that since Papists will haue a Purgatory, I absolutely affirme, it must be such a Purgatory, as the purging of Sodom and Gomorha; which was with fire and brimstone.

Jordans water
is of a whitish
colour.

Luke 3. 22.

About the breach of day on Tuesday morning, we past by the ruines of an old house; where (as they say) Saint Iohn the Baptist remained, when hee baptized those that came from Ierusalem, and other Regions about, which is but the flight of an arrow from Iordan. Approaching to the banke side, we dismounted, and vncloathed our selues, going in naked to the riuer, we washed vs to refresh our bodies: In this place, as the Guardiano said, was Christ baptized of Saint Iohn, when the Holy Ghost came downe in a bodily shape, like a Dove vpon him, and there was a voice from heaven, saying: Thou art my beloued Sonne, in thee I am well pleased. I saw also an apparant like testimony, of a quadzangled stone, lying on the banke side, whereupon are ingrauen letters, of Hebrew, Greeke, and Latine, testifying

tying the same thing; and may also be so coniectured, in regard of the ancient Habitable, of that p̄recursōr, which is not farre from thence.

This Riuer Jordan beginneth in Mount Libanus, of two fountaines, Iore, and Dan, which run separated, till they come to the lake Maronah; and hence it maketh one body, keeping his course thzough the Lake Genesareth, endeth in Sodome. The riuer Tiberis at Rome, and Jordan, are not much different in quantity and colour; and not vnlike in their courses: for Jordan falleth in the old Gomorah, and Tiberis runneth thzough the new Sodome; A comparison of such euidence, as trauell taught mee by experience: for and Tybris, it is the Priests confluence, which breeds in the Italians whose colour and growth are both alike, insolence: If I erre, I will begge indulgence of the Popes Aureat Magnificence. The water of Jordan hath and their courses agreeable, beene transported to Venice in barrells, for that purity it hath; which will reserue vnspoyled, both monthes, and thereunto, yeares, and the longer it is kept, it is the more fresher; and to drinke, it is an excellent remedy for the feuer Quartan, and Quotidian.

Considering the ancient reputation of this famous Riuer, and the rare sight of such an vnfrequented place, I climed vp to the toppe of a Turpentine Tree, which grew within the limited floud, euen naked as I came from swimming, and cut downe a faire hunting rod, which afterward, with great paines, I brought to England, and did present it (as the rarest gemme of a Pilgrimes treasure) to his Maiesty. But I remember in the choosing thereof, an vnexpected accident fell out: for I being sequestrate from the sight of the company, vpon this solitary tree, with broad obscuring leaues, the Friers and Souldiers removed, keeping their course towards Iericho; but within two furlongs from Jordan, they were bset with the former Nocturnall enemies, who assailed them with a hard conflict: For I heartng the Harquebuse goe off, was straight in admiration, and looking downe to the place where I left my associates, they were gone; so bending my

The danger
of the Author
being left a-
lone vpon the
bankes of Ior-
dan.

eyes a little further in the plaine, I saw them at a martiall combat: which sight, gaue mee suddenly, the thzeatning of despaire, not knowing whether to stay intrenched, within the circumdating leaues, to approue the euent of my auspicious fortunes: or in prosecuting a reliefe, to be participant of their doubtfull deliuerance. In the end pondering, I could hardly, or neuer escape their hands, leapt downe from the Tree, leauing my Turkish cloathes lying vpon the ground, tooke onely in my hand the rod, and Shaffe which I wore on my head, and ran starke naked aboue a quarter of a mile, amongst Whistles, and sharpe pointed grasse, which pittifully be-pricked the soles of my fete. Approaching on the safe side of my company, one of our souldiers broke forth on horse-backe, being determined to kill mee for my staying behind; yea, and thrise times he strooke at me with his halfe pike, but his horse being at his speed, I preuented his cruelty, first by falling downe, next by running in amongst the thickest of the Pilgrimes, recovering my beast: Which when the Guardiano espied, and saw my naked body, he presently pulled of his Gowne, and threw it to me, whereby I might hide the secrets of nature: By which meanes (in the space of an houre) I was cloathed thze manner of waies: first, like a Turke: secondly, like a wilde Arabian: and thirdly, like a Grey Frier; which was a barbarous, a sauage, and a religious habite.

The Captaine mitigating the fury of the Arabs, by some contributing promises, we marched toward Iericho: where we reposed, and dined, on the prouision carryed with vs. After dinner wee arose, and went to the house of Zacheus, (this was hee who sate vpon a Tree to see our Saviour as hee passed by) the wals whereof stand to this day. Iericho is now a poore Village onely of nine dwelling houses, inhabited by a kind of Arabs (which are in subiection vnder the Gouvernour of Ierusalem) but I saw many ruinous lumpes of the walles, and demolishings of the old Towne. Here I saw two most dainty kind of fruits, the
one

ne was a little lesser then an Apple, but more round; A rare kind of
 whose colour was like to gold without, and within it Apples.
 was white as snow, and sweet like sugar. I would gladly
 haue eaten of them, but the Friers forbade me, saying; they
 were the onely pest and death vnto a stranger. The other
 Apple was like to a greene Lemmon, long, and full of knots,
 of a reddish colour, like to a Bellone, being both delicate
 and wholesome; of which we did eate to satisfie the Natu-
 ral appetite. From Iericho we set forward in the way of the
 Wildernesse, our determination being such, as to view the
 Mountaine whereon Christ fasted fortie dayes: where ar-
 rived, being late, we durst not go vp till morning. Where-
 fore we pitched that night by the fountaine of Elizeus; the
 water of which was of old naturally bitter, but by the prai-
 ers of that diuine Prophet, was restored to a sweet taste:
 It is also excellent in digestion, and wil do a man no harme:
 for I esteeme it to be the lightest water the earth yeldeth.
 Hauing on the morrow filled a Boares skinne of it, to car-
 ry with mee to the mountaine, I found it so light, that
 I had no weight nor paine in the bearing it on my
 shoulders, notwithstanding the way it selfe was fastidi-
 ous.

This Mountaine is called Quarantanam, or Quaranto,
 being of height, by the computation of my painfull experi-
 ence, aboue sixe miles, and groweth from the bottome still
 smaller and smaller, till that the top is couered with a little
 Chappell, not vnlike to the proportion of a Pyramide. The mountain
 in the wilder-
 nesse, wherup-
 on Christ fa-
 sted 40 dayes
 There is no way to ascend vpon this Hill, save one, which
 hath bene hewen out of the rocke, by the industry of men
 experimented in Masonry; (which was done at the cost of
 Quæne Helen) going vp by the degrees of 45 turnes. In
 all our company there were onely three Friers, foure Pil-
 grimes, and I, that durst attempt to climbe the mountaine.
 After diuers dangers, and narrow passages, hauing come
 to the top, we entred into a caue ioyning to the Chappell,
 where (say they) in this place did Christ fast, and here it
 was that he rebuked Sathan. In our returne againe, wee
 had

The danger
of the Author
being left a-
lone vpon the
bankes of Ior-
dan.

eyes a little further in the plaine, I saw them at a martiall combat: which sight, gaue mee suddenly, the thzeatning of despaire, not knowing whether to stay intrenched, within the circumdating leaues, to approue the euents of my auspicious fortunes: or in prosecuting a reliefe, to be participant of their doubtfull deliuerance. In the end pondering, I could hardly, or neuer escape their hands, leapt downe from the Tree, leauing my Turkish cloathes lying vpon the ground, tooke onely in my hand the rod, and Shaffe which I wore on my head, and ran starke naked aboue a quarter of a mile, amongst Whistles, and sharpe pointed grasse, which pittifully be-pricked the soles of my fete. Approaching on the safe side of my company, one of our souldiers broke forth on horse-backe, being determined to kill mee for my staying behind; yea, and thrise times he stroke at me with his halfe pike, but his horse being at his speed, I preuented his cruelty, first by falling downe, next by running in amongst the thickest of the Wilgrimes, recovering my beast: Which when the Guardiano espied, and saw my naked body, he presently pulled of his Colone, and threw it to me, whereby I might hide the secrets of nature: By which meanes (in the space of an houre) I was cloathed thze manner of waies: first, like a Turke: secondly, like a wilde Arabian: and thirdly, like a Grey Frier; which was a barbarous, a sauage, and a religious habite.

The Captaine mitigating the fury of the Arabs, by some contributing promises, we marched toward Iericho: where we reposed, and dined, on the prouision carryed with vs. After dinner wee arose, and went to the house of Zacheus, (this was hee who sate vpon a Tree to see our Saviour as hee passed by) the wals whereof stand to this day. Iericho is now a poore Village onely of nine dwelling houses, inhabited by a kind of Arabs (which are in subiection vnder the Gouvernour of Ierusalem) but I saw many ruinous lumps of the walles, and demolishings of the old Towne. Here I saw two most dainty kind of fruits, the one

ne was a little lesser then an Apple, but more round; A rare kind of whose colour was like to gold without, and within it Apples. was white as snow, and sweet like sugar. I would gladly haue eaten of them, but the Friers forbade me, saying; they were the onely pest and death vnto a stranger. The other Apple was like to a greene Lemmon, long, and full of knots, of a reddish colour, like to a Bellone, being both delicate and wholesome; of which we did eate to satisfie the Natural appetite. From Iericho we set forward in the way of the Wildernesse, our determination being such, as to view the Mountaine whereon Christ fasted forty dayes: where arrived, being late, we durst not go vp till morning. Wherefore we pitched that night by the fountaine of Elizeus; the water of which was of old naturally bitter, but by the prayers of that diuine Prophet, was restored to a sweet taste: It is also excellent in digestion, and wil do a man no harme: for I esteeme it to be the lightest water the earth yeldeth. Having on the morrow filled a Boares skinne of it, to carry with mee to the mountaine, I found it so light, that I had no weight nor paine in the bearing it on my shoulders, notwithstanding the way it selfe was fastidious.

This Mountaine is called Quarantanam, or Quaranto, being of height, by the computation of my painfull experience, aboue fife miles, and groweth from the bottome still smaller and smaller, till that the top is couered with a little Chappell, not vnlike to the proportion of a Pyramide. There is no way to ascend vpon this Hill, save one, which hath bene hewen out of the rocke, by the industry of men experimented in Masonry; (which was done at the cost of Quene Helen) going vp by the degrees of 45 turnes. In all our company there were onely three Friers, foure Pilgrimes, and I, that durst attempt to climbe the mountaine. After diuers dangers, and narrow passages, hauing come to the top, we entred into a caue ioyning to the Chappell, where (say they) in this place did Christ fast, and here it was that he rebuked Sathan. In our returne againe, wee

The mountain
in the wilder-
nesse, wherup-
on Christ fa-
sted 40 dayes

had a most fearfull descending : for one Frier Laurenzo had fallen five hundred sadomes ouer the rocke, and broke his necke, if it had not bene for mee, who rashly and vnadvisedly endangered my owne life for his safety; as my patent vnder the great seale of Ierusalem, beareth sufficient testimony thereof. To recite all the circumstances of his deliuerance, would moue some merriment to the reader, which I purposely omit to auoyd tediousnesse.

Having saluted our Padre Guardiano, and the rest of our expecters, in our way as wee returned to Ierusalem, wee rode by a ruinous Abby, where (say they) S. Ierome dwelt, and was sed there by wild Lyons. Upon Thursday at night befoze Good Friday, wee went to the Holy Graue, where we staid Friday, Saturday, & on Sunday, which was Easter day, we came forth: first, befoze we entred the Church, we gaue euery one of vs Pilgrimes, nine Chickens of gold to the Turkes, who are keepers of the doore: next, two Chickens for our first entring the Citie: Thirdly, vnto the Padre Guardiano thre pices of gold, for the candles; and other things he spent in their owne ceremonies, which we behoued to pay. Both mount Caluary and the holy Graue are comprehended within one Church.

After we entred, the first place of any note we saw, was the place of Anction, which is a foure squared stone, inclosed about within an Iron Keuele, on which (say they) the dead body of our Saviour lay, and was embalmed, after hee was taken from the Crosse, whiles Ioseph of Arimathea was preparing that new Sepulchre for him, wherein neuer man lay. From thence we came to the holy Graue.

A plaine description of the Holy Graue.

The holy Graue is couered with a little Chappell, standing within a round Quire, in the west end of the Church: It hath two low and narrow entries. As wee entred the first doore, the Guardiano fell downe, ingenochiato, and kissed a stone, whereupon (hes said) the Angell stood when Mary Magdalen came to the Sepulchre, to know if Christ was risen on the third day, as he promised. And within the entry

entry of the second doore, wee saw the place where Christ our Messias was buried, and prostrating our selues in great humility, euery man according to his religion, offered vp his prayers to God. The sepulchre it selfe is eight foote and a halfe in length, and aduanced about thre foot in height from the ground, and thre foot five inches broad, being couered with a faire Marble Stone of white colour. In this Chappell are alwayes burning aboue fifty Lampes, maintained by Christian Princes, and they stand within a band of pure gold, which is exceeding sumptuous; hauing the names of those, who sent or gaue them, ingrauen vpon the vpper edges of the round circles. I demanded of the Guardiano if any part of the Tombe were yet extant, who replied, there was; but because (said he) Christians resorting thither, being deuoutly moued with affection to the place, carryed away part thereof, which caused S. Helen to inclose it vnder this stone; whereby some reliques of it should alwayes remaine. I make no doubt but that same place is Golgotha, where the holy Graue was, as may appeare by the distance betweene Mount Caluary and this sacred Monument; which extendeth to forty of my paces. This Chappell is outwardly decozed with fiftene couple of Marble Pillars, and of 22 foot high; and aboue the vpper Couerture of the same Chappell, there is a little fire-angled Turret made of Cedar Wood, couered with lead, and beautified with sixe small Columnes of the same tree.

The forme of the Quiere wherein it standeth, is like vnto that ancient Rotundo in Rome, but a great deale higher and larger, hauing two gorgeous Galleries one aboue another, and adozned with magnificent Columnes, being open at the toppes, with a large round, which yeldeth to the heauens the prospect of that most sacred place. From thence we marched to Mount Caluary, where we ascended by one and twenty steps, made partly of Wood, and partly of Alabaster Stone: and there I saw a hole in a rocke of a cubits deepe, beautified with thicke boords of silver, and ingrafted letters

letters; in which (say they) the Crosse stood whereon our Saviour was crucified. Leaving Mount Calvary on our left hand, we came to the Tomb of Godfrey de Bullion, who was the first proclaimed Christian King of Ierusalem, and refused to be crowned there, saying, it was not decent, the servants head should be crowned with gold, where the Masters head had bene crowned with thornes; hauing this inscription engrauen on the one side:

Hic iacet inclytus Godfridus de Bullion, qui totam hanc terram acquisiuit cultui diuino, cuius anima requiescat in pace.

And ouer-gainst it, is the Tombe of King Baldwine his brother, which hath these Verses in golden Letters curiously indented.

Rex Baldevinus, Iudas alter Machabeus.
 Spes patriæ, Vigor Ecclesiæ, Virtus vtriusque;
 Quem formidabant, cui dona, tributa ferebant.
 Cæsar Ægypti Dan, ac homicida Damascus.
 Proh dolor! in modico clauditur hoc Tumulo.

The other things within the Church they shewed vs, were these, a marble pillar, whereunto (say they) our Saviour was bound, when he was whipped and scourged for sakes: the place in a low Cellar, about 14 degrees vnder the ground where the Crosse was hid by the Iewes, and found againe by S. Helena: the place where Christ was crowned with Thornes, which is reserved by the Abazines, and where the Souldiers cast lots for his Garments; the place where he was imprisoned, whiles they were making of his Crosse, and where the Crosse being laid along vpon the ground, our Saviour was nailed fast to it; the Rocco, which (as they say) rent at his crucifying, which is more likely to be done with hammers, and set one peece a foot from another, for the slit lookes, as if it had been cleft with wedges and beetles.

And lastly they take vpon them below Calvary to shew where

where the head of Adam was buried. These and many other things are so doubtfull, that I doe not register them for truth (I meane in demonstrating the particular places) but onely relate them as I was informed.

There are seuen sorts of Nations, different in Religion and language, who continually (enduring life) remaine within this Church, hauing incloystred lodgings ioyning to the walles thereof: Their victuals are brought daily to them by their familiars, receiuing the same at a great hole in the Church doore: for the Turkes seldome open the entry, vnlesse it be when Pilgrimes come: for this purpose each family haue a Bell fastned at their lodging, with a string reaching from thence to the Church doore, the end wherof hangeth outwardly; by the which commodity each furnisher ringing the Bell, giueth warning to his friends, to come receiue their necessaries. The number of those, who are tied to this austere life, are about 350 persons being Italians, Greekes, Armenians, Ethiopians, Iacobines, a sort of circumcised Christians, Nestorians and Chelaines of Mesopotamia. The day befoze the resurrection, about the houre of Mid-night, the whole Sects and sorts of Christians Orientall (that were come thither in Pilgrimage, and dwelt at Ierusalem) conuened together, which were about the number of 6000 men, women and children: for being separated by the Patriarkes in two companies, they compassed the Chappell of the holy Graue nine times; holding in their hands, burning Candles, made in the beginning pitifull and lamentable regrætings, but in the ending, there were fouking of Kettle-drummes, sounding of hornes, trumpets, and other instruments, dauncing, leaping, and running about the sepulchre, with an intolerable tumult, as if they were all mad, or distracted of their wits. Thus is the progresse of their procession perfozmed in mere simplicitie, wanting ciuilitie and gouernment. But the Turkes haue a care of that; for in the midst of all this hurly-burly, they run amongst them with long rodde, correcting their mis-behauour with cruell strokes. Thus are the slavish people

people, euen at the height of their ceremonious deuotion, strangely abused.

An order of
Knight-hood.

Here the Guardiano offered for ten pées of gold, (although my due be 30 Chickens said he) to make me knight of the holy Graue, or of the Order of Ierusalem, which I refused, knowing the condition of that detestable Oath I behoued to haue swozne; but I saw two other Pilgrimes receiue that Order of Knight-hood. The manner whereof is thus; First they binde themselves with a solempne vow, to pray (enduring life) for the Pope, King of Spaine, and Duke of Venice, from whom the Friers receiue their maintenance; and also in speciall for the French King, by whose meanes they obtaine liberty of the great Turke to frequent these monumentall places. Secondly, they are swozne enemies to all Protestants, and others, who will not acknowledge the superiority of the Roman Church. Thirdly, they must pay yearely some stipend to the order of the Franciscans. These attestations ended, the Frier putteth a gilded spurre on his right heele, causing the yong made knight to stoop down on his knees, and lay his hands on the holy Graue: after this he taketh a broad sword from vnder his gowne (being priuately carried for feare of the Turks) which is (as he said) the sword wherewith victorious Godfrey conquered Ierusalem, & giueth this new vpstart Cavaliero, nine blowes vpon his right shoulder. Eoe here the fashion of this Papisticall Knight-hood, which I forsooke. After our Guardiano had ended his superstitious rites and ceremonies, vpon Easter day wee returned to the Monasterie, hauing stayed three dayes within that Church.

Aprill the two and twentie, on Sunday morning, the Padre vicario, and the aforesaid Iohn Baptista accompanying vs, we rode abroad in the hilly Countrey of Iudea. In this dayes iourney, the places of any note wee saw were these; First, where the Daughters of Ierusalem came forth to meeete Saul, crying Saul hath slaine his thousand, and Dauid his his ten thousand. Next, the valley of Trebin, where

whers Dauid slew the great Goliath. Thirdly, Bezura, where Absalom kild his brother Ammon for Thamar's sake, where of nothing but the name is onely reserved. Fourthly, the Castle of Emaus, in which our Saviour was knowne after his resurrection, by the two Disciples, in breaking of bread. Fifthly, the valley of Gibeon, where the Sun stood at the voyce of Ioshua, from his naturall course, Ioshua 10 12. Sixthly, the Tombe of Samuel, ouer the which Moores haue a Moskee erected. Seventhly, the Tombes of the valiant Captaine Iudas Macchabeus, and his children, where upon are now onely the ruines of an old Chappell. And last of all, the buriall place of the Noble Family of the Kings and Quenes of Israel, at Ierusalem: The entry whereof was so straight, that on our backs we behoued to slide downe, aboue ten paces vnder the ground, with light Candles in our hands. In that spacious place wee saw 24 Chambers hewen out of a marble rocke. Each roome hath a hanging stone doore of a great thicknesse, so artificially done by the skillfull Art of Masons, that the rarest spirit of 10000 cannot know how these doores haue bene made, so to moue as they do, being a firme rocke both below and aboue; and the doores haue neither yron nor timber worke about them: but by cunning are made so to turne, and in that same place where they grew they are squared; yea, and so exquisitely done, that the most curious Carpenter cannot ioyne a peece of wood so neatly, as these stone doores ioyne with the rocke. In each of these roomes are two Sepulchres, wherein I saw the bones of some of these dead Princes.

Emaus, or Nicopoli.

A Turkish Church.

Tuesday the tenth day of my being at Ierusalem, we issued forth of the Citie early, with our aforesaid Guides, riding Westward: The first remarkeable thing wee saw, was the place (as they say) where the Crosse grew, where on Christ suffered; being reserved by Greekes, who haue a Couent builded ouer it. That Crosse is said to haue bene of foure sundry kindes of wood, and not of one Tree, for they shewed vs but one hole wherein it grew, and so they hold it

to haue béene all of one péece of Oliue trée; but this I suspend, leauing it to be searched by the pregnancy of ripper iudgements then mine. About fíue miles further, we arriued at a village on the mountaine of Iudea; where wee saw a dis-inhabited house, in which Elizabeth the mother of S. Iohn Baptist dwelt when Mary came vp from Galile to salute her; and néere to this we beheld (as they say) the Sanctuary wherein Zacharias was stricken dumbe till Elizabeth was deliuered. Two miles further, on a rocky mountaine, we arriued at a caue, wherein (say they) S. Iohn did his penance till he was 19 yeares of age, after which time he went downe to dwell at Iordan: It is a pretty fine place betwen out of a rock, to the which we mounted by 12 Steps, hauing a window cut thzough of a great thickenesse of firme stone, whence we had the saire prospect of a fruitfull valley: and from the mouth of this delectable Grotto gushed forth a most delicious fountaine.

Returning thence, wee passed ouer an excéeding high Monntaine, from whence we saw the most part of Iudea; and to the Westward in the way of Egypt, the Castle of the Prophet Elisha. Descending on the South side of the same Hill, we arriued at Philips fountaine, in which he baptized the Eunuch of Ethiopia, standing full in the way of Gaza. Here we paid some certaine Madins vnto the Moores of the village, so did wee also for the sight of euery speciall Monument in Iudea.

At night we lodged in Bethleem in a Monastery of the same Franciscans of Ierusalem: after supper we went all of vs (hauing Candles) to the place where our Saviour was borne; ouer the which there is a magnificent Church builded: But befoze we came where the Crubbe had béene, wee passed certaine difficile wayes; where (being arriued) we saw no Monument thereof, saue onely they did demonstrate the place, which is adozned with Marble, Saphyre, and Alabaster Stones. Not farre from that they shewed vs the place ouer the which the starre stayed, that conducted the thre Wise men from the East. From thence they

they brought vs to a Cae without the Towne, wherein (say they) the Virgine Mary was hid, when Herod persecuted the Babes life (from which also being warned by the Angell) Shee, and Ioseph, fled downe into Egypt with the Childe.

The earth of this Cae is white as snow, and hath this miraculous operation, that a little of it drunke in any liquor, to a woman that after her childe-birth is barren of milke, shall forthwith giue abundance: which is not onely auailable to Christians, but also Turkish, Moozish, and Arabianish women, who will come from far Countries, to fetch of this earth. I haue seene the nature of this dust practised, wherefoze I may boldly affirme it, to haue the force of a strange vertue.

Wednesday following, wee hired foure and twenty Moores, to conduct vs vnto Salomons fish ponds, which are onely three, being neuer a whit decayed; And to Fons Segnatus, whence commeth the water in a Stone Conduit, along the Mountaines that serueth Ierusalem, which worke was done by Salomon. Returning thence, and keeping our way Southward, we passed through the Walley of Hebron, where Iacob dwelt, and entred into the fields of Sychem; where Iacobs sonnes kept their fathers sheepe: and not farre hence, they shewed vs a dry pit, which they called Iosephs pit, that was at Dothan, wherein hee was put by his bzyethzen, befoze they sold him to the Ismaelites. In our backe comming to Bethleem, we saw a Cae in the Desert of Ziph, wherein Dauid hid himselfe, when hee was persecuted by King Saul, and the field Adra, where the Angels brought the glad tydings of saluation vnto the Shepheards.

Abraham, Isaac, and Iacob were interred at Hebron.

Bethleem, is the pleasantest Village in all Iudea, situated on a pretty hill, and five English miles from Ierusalem: It produceth commodiously, an infinite number of Olive, and Figge-trees, some Coznes, and a kind of white wine, wherewith wee were furnished all the time of our abode there; also in, and about Ierusalem. In our way as we came

backe to the Citie, the Viccario shewed vs a little Moskee, kept by Turkes, in which (said he) was the Tombbe of Rachell, Jacobs wife, who dyed in that place, as she was tra- uelling from Padan-Aram, with her husband Iacob. The foundation also of a house, where Habacuck the Prophet dwelt; a Tree growing yet by the way side, vnder the which (say they) the Virgin Mary was wont to repose her selfe in traueilling. Wee saw also a naturall rocke in the high way, whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and is not ashamed to say, that the hollow dimples of the stone, was onely made by the impression of his body: as though the tender flesh of man could leaue the print of his portraiture on a hard stone. And not farre from this, they shewed vs the place, where the Starre appeared to the Wise-men, after they had left Herod, to seeke for the Sauour of mankind. Approaching Mount Sion, wee saw a quadzangled dry pond, wherein (say they) Beershaba the wife of Vrias, was washing, when David looked forth at his window, and was bewitched by her beauty. Duer against this place, on the North side of Gehinnon, we saw the ruines of a Palace wherein David dwelt, which hath bene one of the angles of the ancient Citie, and standeth at the diuision of the valley Ennon, which compassed (as a ditch) the North part of Mount Sion, euen to the valley of Ichosaphat, being now filled vp with fragments of old walles, and the valley of Gehinnon lying West, and East, bordering along the south side of Sion, til it ioyne also with the valley of Ichosaphat, which inuironeth the East, and deualling parts of Ierusalem. Nere to this demolished Tower, wee sawe the habitation of Simeon, who hauing seene the blessed Messias, said: Now Lord let thy seruant depart in peace, for mine eyes haue seene thy saluation.

Aprill 25. and the twelfth day of my abode there, early on Thursday morning, the Guardiano, twelue Friers, and Iohn Baptista (because that was the last day of seeing any more Monuments, or was to bee seene there) accompanied vs: as wee issued at the South gate of the Citie, we came to

to a place, on the skirt of Sion, where (say they) Peter after his denyall of Christ, wept bitterly.

Descending by the side of that same Hill, we crossed the valley Gehinnon, and came to Acaldema, the Potters field, Acaldema. or field of bloud, which is a little foure-squared roome, three parts whereof are inuironed with a naturall rocke, and the fourth square bordering with the valley, is made up of stone worke: The top is couered, and hath three holes, where-through they let the dead Christians fall downe; for it is a buriall place of Pilgrimes to this day. As I looked downe, I beheld a great number of dead corpes, some whereof had white winding sheetes, & newly dead, lying one aboue another in a lumpe, yelded a pestilent smell, by reason they were not couered with earth, saue onely the architecture of a high vault, which maketh, that in a long time the corpes cannot putrifie and rot.

Peere vnto this Campo, wee entred into a darke Cane, where (say they) the Apostles hid themselves, when Christ was taken. At the foote of the same Walley, wee came to Ponto Nehemia, in which place the Iewes did hide the holy fire, when they were taken captiues to Babylon; walking moze downe-ward, toward the valley of Iehosaphat, wee saw a darke cellar vnder the ground without windowes, wherein (said the Guardian) the Idolatrous Iewes made a sacrifice of their childezen vnto a brazen Image called Moloch, which being made hote, they inclosed them in the hol- The Idoll Mo-
loch. lownesse thereof, and so slew them: and least their crying should haue moued any compassion towards them, they made a thundring noyse with drummes, and other instruments, whereupon the place was called Tophet, mentioned in Ier. 7. 31. Hence wee came to the Poole of Siloam; in which we washed our selues, the water whereof falleth downe through a Rocke, from the Citie aboue, running strait to the valley of Iehosaphat, and there we saw also the remnants of that sacked Towre of Siloam. Peere to this we saw a Fountaine, where (say they) the Virgins Mary vsed often to wash the Babes clothes and linnen cloths.

From

From thence we crossed the Brooke Cedron (which of old ran through the valley of Iehosaphat, but now is dry) and came to the Tombes of Absolom and Zacharias, and the Graue wherein S. James was wont to hide himselfe from the persecuting Iewes. Ascending more upward on the hill, in the way of Bythania, we saw these places; where Iudas hanged himselfe, the withered fig-tree grew, and the house of Simon the Leper.

Mount Oliuet.

Arriving at Bythania, we saw a Castle and Tombe of Lazarus, on whom Christ shewed a miracle, in raising him from the graue, after hee had bene foure daies dead: Not farre thence in the same Willage, we saw the decayed house where Martha, and Mary Magdalen inhabited, and the stone whereon Christ sate (say they) when hee said to Martha, Mary hath chosen the better part. Returning thence, we left Bethphage on our left hand, and about mid-day, arrived on the top of Mount Oliuet, where we dined, and proceeded in our sights. From this place we had the full prospect of Ierusalem: For the Citie standing vpon the edge of a hill, cannot bee scene all at one sight, save on this Mountaine which is three times higher then Mount Sion. These are the Monuments shewen vs vpon the Mount of Oliues: First, the print of the left foote of our Saviour, in an immouable stone, which he made, when hee ascended to heauen; The Guardiano told vs further, that the right footes print was taken away by Turkes, and detained by them in the Temple of Salomon; But who can thinke our Saviour trode so hard at his Ascension, as to haue left the impression of his feet behind him. Next the place where hee foretold the iudgement to come, and the signes, and the wonders, should bee scene in the heauens before that dreadfull day. Thirdly, the place where the Symbolum Apostolorum was made, which is a fine chamber vnder the ground, like a Church, hauing twelue pillars to support it. Fourthly, where Christ taught his Disciples the Pater noster, and where hee fell in an agony, when hee sweate bloud and water. Fifthly, where Peter, James, and Iohn slept,

slept, whiles our Saviour prayed, and returned so oft to
 awake them, and also below that, where the other Disci-
 ples were left. Sixthly, the Garden of Gethsemane, where
 Christ vsed commonly to pray, in the which place he was
 apprehended by the officers of the high Priests, and was
 also where Iudas kissed him, and the Sergants fell back-
 ward on the ground. Seventhly, they shewed vs a stone
 marked with the head, feete, and elbowes of Iesus, in their
 throwing of him downe, when as they bound him, after he
 was taken, and euer since (say they) haue these prints re-
 mained there. And lastly, at the foote of Mount Oliuet, in
 the valley of Ichosaphat, we descended by a paire of staires
 of 43 steps, and 6 paces large, in a faire Church builded
 vnder the ground, where (say they) the monument of the
 assumption of the virgin Mary is, whom they thinke was
 borne in Ierusalem, dwelt at Bethleem and Nazareth, and
 died vpon Mount Sion. I saw also there, the Sepulchres of
 Ioseph her husband, Ioachim her father, and of Anna her
 mother. The valley of Ichosaphat is two miles of length,
 lying South and North.

So, I haue plainly described, the whole Monuments I
 saw within, and about Ierusalem, by the order of these 12
 severall daies: the like heretofore, was neuer by any Pil-
 grime, so liuely manifested. But as I said in the beginning
 of my description, so say I now also at the conclusion; some
 of these things are ridiculous, some of manifest vntruths,
 some also doubtfull, and others somewhat more credible,
 and of apparant truth. The recapitulation whereof, is one-
 ly by me vsed, as I was informed by Gaudentius Say-
 bantus the Padre Guardiano, Lorenzo Antonio il Vicca-
 rio, and the Troughman Iohn Baptista.

After this wandring vp and downe Iudea, I stayed in
 Ierusalem thrie daies, both reposing my selfe, and also pre-
 paring my necessities for a new voyage; being determined
 to go downe to Egypt, with a Carauan of Grand Cayro. In
 the last night of my staying at Ierusalem, which was at the
 holy Graue, I remembryng that bounden duty, and loving

The Crownes
of the two
Kingdomes,
and the great
Armes of Ie-
rusalem, are to
bee seene in-
grauen on his
right arme.

zeale, which I owe vnto my native Prince, whom I in all humility (next and immediate to Christ Iesus) acknowledge, to be the supreme Head, and Gouvernour, of the true Christian and Catholique Church; by the remembrance of this obligation I say, I caused one Elias Bethleete, a Christian inhabitour of Bethleem, to ingraue on the flesh of my right arme, The Neuer-conquered Crowne of Scotland, and the now Inconquerable Crowne of England, ioyned also to it; with this inscription, painefully carued in letters, within the circle of the Crowne, *Vivat Iacobus Rex.* For the which the old Frier was mightily discontented, and railed vpon me, that I should (as he said) haue endured so much paine for such an Arch-enemy of the Roman Church; but he not knowing how to mend himselfe, in the end I quenched and abated his calumnies, by a recitation of the incomparable vertues of our dread Soueraigne, who for his bounty, wisdom, learning and government, was not equaled, nor paragonized amongst all the Princes of the earth: which he deeply conceiuing, was stricken in admiration, and began to intreat me (if I liued) to returne to my native Soyle, that I would make it knowne vnto his Maiesty, the great tribulation and oppression they sustained vnder Infidels, to preserve the memory of these Monuments, especially of the holy Graue; for the maintaining whereof (said he) that great Monarch gaue neuer any allowance, nor supported the poore afflicted Christians at Ierusalem; which indeed, I promised to doe, and also performed his request: For after my first arrivall in England, most humbly did I report it to his Highnesse, in the priuy Garden of Greenwich; who indeed gaue me a most gracious and compassionate answer, saying: They neuer sought any help of him, and if they had, hee would haue supported their necessity.

April 29. and the 16. day of my staying there, I, and other ten Frankes, made covenant with the Caravan of 900 persons, bound for Egypt, for nineteene Piasters, the man to furnish vs wth Camels, or Dromedories to ride on, & to ero-
ner

ner vs of all Caffars and tributes, in our voyage to Cayro:
By which condition we had the aduantage of two commo-
dities: first, it freed vs from the wrongs and extortions of
sauage Kaseals by the way: Next, we prevented all cosening
and deceitfull dealing that might from the Captaine haue
proceeded, whose fidelity in him, or such like, is seldom suffi-
ciently to strangers approued.

In the beginning of this iourney greatly was I anima-
ted with the company of these Franke Pilgrimes, which I
found in Ierusalem; but alas! no sooner was their society
deere and acceptable to me, but as soone by death, was I
robd of all the ten, such was the will of the Almighty: some
whereof dyed in the Desarts, and the rest in Grand Cayro,
leaving mee, euen as I was befoze, a solitary wanderer
amongst rauenous Wolves, the particular rehearsing of
which, would but aggrauate my sorrow, and renew the re-
membzance of my by-past melancholy. Not that I stood in
need of any help, to stir by the alacrity of my mind, which
of it selfe was innated by nature, and fortified in maturity,
by propagating diuers aspiring, and alacrious conceits; but
my excessive griefe was, because they daily pretended my
good, whereby I was infinitely obliged to their kind, and
vnderferued courtesies. For where such proffer of loue re-
maineth in the disponers, it breedeth alwaies in the recei-
uers a kind of dutifull obligation; and as it was in some ho-
nourable fashon extended towards me, so the remembz-
ing of it, shall adde a greater grace, and reputation to streng-
then the memozy of their vntimely death. Neither will I
reli so much vpon my owne worthinesse, as to thinke that
benefite of the procrastination of my life, was by any me-
rite of mine deserued; but that God so much the more
might shew his incomprehensible greatnesse, by that deli-
uerance in my naturall imbecility. For all the beginnings
of man are deriued from God, whose ends are either per-
fected or disannulled by his determination: and nothing we
possesse is properly our owne, or gotten by our owne
power, but giuen vs onely through his munificence. And

The death of
ten Pilgrimes.

all the spaces of earth, which our feet tread over, the light we enjoy, and the excellent faculties we are indued withall; or what we can do, say, or thinke, is onely raised, guided, and distributed by Gods impenetrable counsell, will, and providence; which although the pride of our wicked nature, doth not yeld the true attribution thereunto, yet the powerfull working of the counsell of God is such, that in it selfe, it proueth an eternall wisdom, and confoundeth the foolishnesse of the world.

Betweene Gaza in Palestina, and Saleak on the frontiers of Gozan, I had no sight of any remarkeable object: for in all that six daies journey, we travelled still in the night, to shun the intollerable heat of the Sun by day; wherefore it withheld from our eyes, the visible shew of sandy and barren desarts, whiles our bodies felt the painefull fruite of that mountainous ground, in the silent night: yet not so silent, but we saw often a concurrence of naked Arabs, partly living in haire-cloth tents, and partly in holes and Caves, who gaue vs diuers assaults, and sometimes intercepted our forward going, notwithstanding of that refuge we had of the Castles in that waste wilderness, which are maintained by the Soldan of Egypt, for the succour of Travellers.

Arabs.

At Saleak we encountred with a great company, and 1200 Camels and Dromidozes, which were laden with the wares of Damascus, and going to Cayro. A Dromidoze, and Camell, differ much in quality, but not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length; save onely their heads, and feet, which are proportionated alike, and the difference of quality is such, that the Dromidoze hath a hard-reaching trot, and will ride about sixty miles in the day, if that his Rider can endure the paine. But the Camell is of the contrary disposition: for he hath a most slow and lazy pace, removing the one foote from the other, as though he were weighing his feet in a ballance; neyther can he go faster, although he would: But he is a great deale more tractable then the other; for when his

his maister loadeth him, hee falleth downe on his knees to the ground, and then riseth againe with his burthen, which will be a maruellous great weight.

The red sea, which we left to the Westward of vs, is not red, as many suppose, but is the very colour of other seas: The reason for which it hath bene called Mare rubrum, is onely because of the bankes, rushes, sands, and bushes that grow by the shore side, which are naturally red. Some others haue called it so, in respect of the brookes which Moses turned to red bloud, who mis-construing the true sense, took seas for riuers.

Arriuing at Cayro, I lodged in the house of a French Consull, and on the second day, I went with two French Merchants, to view the thre Pyramides, surnamed, The Worlds Wonders; which are distant from Grand Cayro, about foure leagues, standing nere to the bankes of Nylus. In proportion they are quadzangled, growing smaller and smaller towards the top, and builded with great and large stones, the most part whereof are five foot broad, and nine foot long. All the Historians that euer wrot of these wonders, haue not so amply recited their admirable greatnesse, as the experience of the beholder may testifie their excessive hugenesse and height. The first we approached vnto, is biggest, whose height amounteth to (according to the computation of our Dragoman) 1092 foote. And at the bottome every square of the foure faces is of breadth 450 foote. Having outwardly mounted by degrees, with great paine to the top, I was maruellously ranshed to see such a square plat-forme, all of one peece of stone, which couereth the head; each side wherof extendeth to 17 foot of my measure. It is yet a great maruell to me, by what engine they could bring it by so safe to such a height. Truly, the more I beheld this strange worke, the more I was stricken in admiration: for before we ascended, the top of this Pyramide did seeme so sharpe as a pointed Diamond; but when we were mounted thereon, we found it so large, that in my opinion, it would haue contained a hundred men. The middle Pyra-

side did looke a farre off somewhat higher then the other two : but when we came to the roote thereof, we found it not so : for the stone worke is a great deale lower, but the aduancement of the height is only because of a high ground wheron it standeth. It is of the same fashion of the first, but hath no degrees to ascend vpon : neither hath the third Pyramide any at all ; being by antiquity of time, all woꝛne and demolished, yet an admirable worke, to behold such great masses, and (as it were) erected mountaines all of fine marble. The reason why they were first founded, is by many ancient Authoꝛs so diuerfly coniectured, that I will not meddle therewith.

Betweene the biggest Pyramide and Nylus, I saw a Colosse, or head of an Idoll, of a wonderfull greatnesse; being all of one marble stone, erected on a round rocke : It is of height (not reckoning the Columnne) aboue 815 foote, and of circuit 68. Pliny gaue it the name Sphingo, and reported much moze of the bignesse, largenesse, and length of it. But howsoeuer he erred in his description, yet I resolve my selfe it is of so great a quantity, that the like thereof (being one intire peece) the world affoꝛdeth not ; and may be reckoned amongst the rarest wonders. Some say, that anciently it was an Oracle, the which so soone as the Sun arose, would giue an answer to the Egyptians of any thing by them demanded.

In our way as we returned, our Dragoman shewed vs (on the banke of Nylus) where a Crocodile was killed by the ingenious policie of a Venetian Marchant, being licentiated by the Soldan. The match whereof for bignesse and length, was neuer seene in that river, whose body was 22 foote, and in compasse of the shoulders 8 foot. This cruell beast had deuoured aboue 46 men and women, besides other creatures : and in his belly were found moze then 60 rings of gold and siluer, which the miserable bodies had woꝛne in their noses, through their cheeks and vnder lips : for such is the custome of the people to weare their iewels. And if the baser sort cannot attaine to such like, then they counter

counterfeit their betters with rings of brasse and lead, wearing also on their armes and ankles, broade bands of Iron continually.

The garden wherein the onely and true Balsamo groweth, is inclosed with a high wall, and daily guarded by Turkes, who hardly will suffer any Christian to enter within, much lesse the Iewes: for not long agoe they were the cause, that almost this Balme was brought to confusion. The tree it selfe is but of three foot height, which keepeth evermore the colour greene, hauing a broad three poynted leafe, and twice in the yeare it being incised, yeeldeth a red water, which is the naturall Balsamo. Not farre hence, there is a place caled Mommeis, lying in a sandy desart, where are innumerable Caves cut forth of a rock, wherunto the corpes of the most men in Cayro, are carried and interred, which dead bodies remaine alwayes vnpurified, neither yeeld they any stinking smell.

Grand Cayro is an admirable great Citie, and larger of bounds then Constantinople, but not so populous, neither so wel builded: It was of old caled Memphis, & was the furthest place that Vlysses in his trauels visited, so well memorized by Homer; yet a voyage now of no such estimation, as that Princely Poet accounted it: for his trauels are not comparable to some of these dayes wherein we liue: It is situate in a pleasant plaine, and in the heart of Egypt, being distant from Nylus about an English mile. It was called Cayro Babylonia: for there are two Babylons, one in Assyria, which by the Turks is called Bagdat: and the other is this, which ioyneth with Cayro nouo. The circuit of new Cayre is about 22 miles, not speaking of Cayre de Babylon, Medin, Boulak, & the great Towne of Caraffar, being as Sub-brbs, & of many sinals maketh vp a little world, the length whereof in all is thought to be 28 miles, & of breadth 14. The principal gates are these, Babeh Mamltek, which is toward the Wildernesse of the red sea: Bebzavillah, toward Nylus, and Babell Eutuch, toward the fields. The streets are narrow, being all of them almost couered, and the foundation

foundation of their buildings is raised vpon two Stages height, to keepe the people from the parching heate. The Bazar, or exchange beginneth at the gate of Mamstek, and endeth at a place called Babesh. At the corners of chiefe places there are hozses to be hired, that for a small matter, a man may ride where so he will, to view this spacious spread Citie, and change as many hozses as he listeth, hauing the maisters which owe them, to conuoy them.

There is a great commerce here with all Nations vnder the heauens: For by their concurring thither, it is wonderfully peopled with infinite numbers. Such a multitude, and the extreme heate, is the cause why the pest is euermore in it; insomuch, that at some certaine times 10000 persons haue dyed thereof in one day.

In this Towne you shall ever finde all these sorts of Christians, Italians, French, Greekes, Almaines, Georgians, Aethiopians, Iacobines, Armenians, Syrians, Nestorians, Amaronites, Nicolaitans, Abessenes, Nubians, Slauians, Gosties, Ragusans, and some captiue Hungarians, the number of which is euer thought to bee beyond an hundred thousand people; besides all other sorts of Infidels, as Turkes, blacke and white Moores, Musilmans, Persians, Tartars, Indians, Iewes, Arabians, Barbarres and Sarazens. From the Castle wherein the Soldan habitateth, (which is builded on a pretty hill) you haue the prospect of the whole Citie, the Gardens, and Villages bordering on Nylus, and of the most part of the plaine, and fertile places of Egypt,

Egypt bordereth with Aethiopia, and the Desarts of Libia, on the South: on the North, with the sea Medirerene: the chiefeest ports whereof, are Alexandria, and Damietta: Toward the Occident with the great lake of Bouchiarah, and a dangerous Wildernesse confining therewith; so full of wilde and venemous beasts, which maketh the West part vnaccessable: On the East, with a part of the red Sea, and desarts of Arabia, through which the people of Israel passed. In all the land of Egypt, which

is a great kingdome, there is no Well or Fountaine, save onely the river Nylus, neither doe the inhabitants know what raine is, because they neuer see any.

This flood irriguatieth all the low plaines of the land once in the yeare; which inundation beginneth usually in July, and continueth to the end of August, which furni- sheth with water all the Inhabiters. There is a dry Pond *The nature of Nylus.* called Machash, in the midst whereof standeth a Pillar of eightene brasses height, being equall with the profundity of the ditch, whereby they know his increasing, and if in the yeare following they shall haue plenty or scarcity of things. For when the water beginneth to flow aboue the ordinary course, it falleth downe incontinently in this place, where it ariseth every day vpon the pillar, sometimes a spanne, a fote, or two fote. At the time of his inun- ding, there are certaine people appointed to watch the li- mites of his growth; For when the water wareth to fif- teene brasses, it is a signe that the next yeare shall be fertile: If it amounteth but to twelue, that yeare shall be indifferent; and it surpasses not nine brasses, it presageth a great dearth and famine; and if it shall happen to flow to the top, all the countrey of Egypt is in danger to bee de- stroyed.

From Nylus are many ditches drawne along to the scat- tered villages in the plaines, the water whereof entring in these narrow channels, the people haue cisternes made of purpose, wherein they receiue it, and conserue the same till the next inundation. At which time also they make great feasting, and rare solemnities, dauncing, eating, drink- ing, singing, touking of drummes, sounding of trumpets, and other ostentations of ioy. There are infinite bene- mous creatures bred in this river, as Crocodiles, Sco- pions, ugly misshapen wormes, and other monstrous things, which annoy oft the inhabitants, and also those who traffick on the water. This famous flood beginneth vnder the Equinoctiall line in Aethiopia, whence it bringeth the full growth downe into Egypt, and in a place of the A-
thiopiau

foundation of their buildings is raised vpon two Stages height, to keepe the people from the parching heate. The Bazar, or exchange beginneth at the gate of Mamstek, and endeth at a place called Babesh. At the corners of chiese places there are hozses to be hired, that for a small matter, a man may ride where so he will, to view this spacious spread Citie, and change as many hozses as he listeth, hauing the maisters which owe them, to conuoy them.

There is a great commerce here with all Nations vnder the heauens: For by their concurring thither, it is wonderfully peopled with infinite numbers. Such a multitude, and the extreme heate, is the cause why the pest is euermore in it; insomuch, that at some certaine times 10000 persons haue dyed thereof in one day.

In this Towne you shall ever finde all these sorts of Christians, Italians, French, Greekes, Almaines, Georgians, Aethiopians, Iacobines, Armenians, Syrians, Nestorians, Amaronites, Nicolaitans, Abessenes, Nubians, Slauians, Gosties, Ragusans, and some captiue Hungarians, the number of which is euer thought to bee beyond an hundred thousand people; besides all other sorts of Infidels, as Turkes, blacke and white Moores, Musilmans, Persians, Tartars, Indians, Iewes, Arabians, Barbarres and Sarazens. From the Castle wherein the Soldan habitateth, (which is builded on a pretty hill) you haue the prospect of the whole Citie, the Gardens, and Villages bordering on Nylus, and of the most part of the plaine, and fertile places of Egypt,

Aegypt bordereth with Aethiopia, and the Desarts of Libia, on the South: on the North, with the sea Medirerene: the chiefeest ports whereof, are Alexandria, and Damietta: Toward the Occident with the great lake of Bouchiarah, and a dangerous Wildernesse confining therewith; so full of wilde and venemous beasts, which maketh the West part vnaccessable: On the East, with a part of the red Sea, and desarts of Arabia, through which the people of Israel passed. In all the land of Egypt, which

is a great kingdome, there is no Well or Fountaine, save onely the river Nylus, neither doe the inhabitants know what raine is, because they neuer see any.

This floud irriguateth all the low Plaines of the land once in the yeare; which inundation beginneth usually in July, and continueth to the end of August, which furnissheth with water all the Inhabiters. There is a dry Pond The nature of Nylus. called Machash, in the midst whereof standeth a Pillar of eightene brasses height, being equall with the profundity of the ditch, whereby they know his increasing, and if in the yeare following they shall haue plenty or scarcity of things. For when the water beginneth to flow aboue the ordinary course, it falleth downe incontinently in this place, where it ariseth every day vpon the pillar, sometimes a spanne, a fote, or two fote. At the time of his inunding, there are certaine people appointed to watch the limites of his growth; For when the water wareth to fiftene brasses, it is a signe that the next yeare shall be fertile: If it amounteth but to twelue, that yeare shall be indifferent; and it surpasses not nine brasses, it presageth a great dearth and famine; and if it shall happen to flow to the top, all the countrey of Egypt is in danger to bee destroyed.

From Nylus are many ditches drawne along to the scattered villages in the plaines, the water whereof entring in these narrow channels, the people haue cisternes made of purpose, wherein they receiue it, and conserue the same till the next inundation. At which time also they make great feasting, and rare solemnities, dauncing, eating, drinking, singing, touking of drummes, sounding of trumpets, and other ostentations of ioy. There are infinite venomous creatures bred in this river, as Crocodiles, Scorpions, ugly misshapen worms, and other monstrous things, which annoy oft the inhabitants, and also those who traffick on the water. This famous floud beginneth vnder the Equinotiall line in Aethiopia, whence it bringeth the fullg, both downe into Egypt, and in a place of the Aethiopian

thiopian Alpes, called Catadupa; the fall and roaring of this Nyle, maketh the people deafe who dwell nere thereunto: The common opinion is, that Prester Iehan may impede the course of Nyle to runne through Egypt, which breedeth the cause wherefoze the great Turke payeth him a yearly Tribute, least by a malignant hatred hee should turne the maine Channell another way; and so bring Egypt to desolation. This Kingdome produceth no Wines, neither is garnished with Wine-yards; but that which strangers doe make vse of, are brought from Candy, Cyprus, and Greece.

In Cayro I stayed seuen dayes, and embarked at Boul-lacque in a Boate: and as I went downe the Riuer, I saw these Bowes, Salomona, Pharsone, Foua, an Abdan: In these parts there is a stone called Aquiline, which hath the vertue to deliuer a Woman from her paine in Childbirth. In all this way, the greatest pleasure I had, was to behold the rare beautie of certaine Birds, called by the Turkes, Ellocke; whose Feathers being beautified with the diuersitie of rarest colours, yeld a farre off to the beholder, a delectable shew: hauing also this property, the nearer a man approacheth them, the more they loose the beautie of their Feathers, by reason of the feare they conceiue when they see any man. Upon the fourth day I landed at Rosetta, and came ouer land with a company of Turkes to Alexandria.

Alexandria.

Alexandria is the second Port in all Turkie: It was of old a most renowned Citie, and was built by Alexander the great, but now is greatly decayed, as may appeare by the huge ruines therein: It hath two Hauens, the one whereof is strongly fortified with two Castles, which defend both it selfe, and also Porto vechio: The feldes about the Towne are sandy, which ingender an infectious aire, especially in the moneth of August, and is the reason why strangers fall into bloody fluxes, and other heavy sicknesses. In my staying here, I was aduised by a Christian Consull, to keepe my stomacke hot, to abstaine from eating of fruit, and to

to liue soberly with a temperate diet. The rule of which gouernement I stroue diligently to obserue: so did I also in all my trauels, prosecute the like course of a small dyet, and was often too small against my will; by the meanes whereof (praised be God) I fell neuer sicke till my returne into France.

Twelue dayes abode I in Alexandria, and on the thirtenth I embarked in a ship belonging to Ragusa, in which I was kindly vsed, and Chyristian like entertained. The windes somewhat at the beginning fauouring vs, wee weighed anchor, and set forward to Sea. In the time of our nauigation, there died seuentene of our Mariners and Passengers, which bred no small grieffe and feare to the rest; being cast ouer-board in a boundlesse graue to feede the fishes. Fiue sundry times were we assailed by Corsaires, of Tunneis, Argeire, and Biserta; yet neuer captiuated, or seized vpon: such was the pleasure of God, and the resolute minds of the Ragusans, which are a kinde of martiall people. Fifty dayes were we crossed with contrary winds, tackling and boording; in all this time we saw no land. And as Ouid said in the like case, Nil nisi pontus, & aer. Our fresh water being spent, we were constrained to beare into the Ile of Malta, where hauing giuen ground to the ankers, I disembarked and bade farewell to the Captaine and shippes company.

Malta was called Melita, mentioned Acts 28. 1. 2. where the Viper leaped on Pauls hand; I saw also the Craeke wherein he was shipwacked. This Island may properly be termed the Fort of Chyristendome, yet a barren place, and of no great boundes, for their Cornes and their Vines come daily by Barkes from Sycilia: But it yeldeth good store of Pomegranates, Cittrons, Cottons, Oranges, Lemmons, Figges, Bellons, and other excellent Fruits. The chiefe Citie is called Malta, from which the Island hath the name, hauing a goodly hauen, and fortified with an impregnable castle. The Maltazes had their beginning at Acre in Palestina; from thence to Rhodes, & now exposed to

this Rocky Ile. They are pertinacious Enemies to Infidels, continually making warre and incursions against them, to their power: being strengthened also with many souldiers, and their Captaines are surnamed Knights of Malta, and so through a great part of Chzistendome, it is a most honourable Order. From thence I embarked in a Frigato, and arrived at Syracuse in Sycilia.

Sycilia hath bene famous in all former Ages, for by Diodorus Siculus it was cognominated, the paragon of Isles: by Titus Liuius, the Garden of Italy. The Greekes haue celebrated much commendation to this Ile. It also was anciently called, the Grange of the Romanes, and is neuer a whit decayed to this day: It excelleth in all sorts of graine, as coznes, wheat, wine, sugar, rice, all kinds of fruit, whole some hearbs, sweete hony, excellent good silke, and the best Corall in the world is found heere, growing vnder the water, greene, and tender, but when arising aboue, it becometh red and hard: The like whereof is said to bee found in the red Sea, and gulse of Persia. The chiefe Cities contained therein are these, Polermo, in which is the residence of the Vizeoy, a Spaniard: The second is Messina, wherein standeth the statue of Iohn Duke of Austria, for that notable victory God gaue him in the gulse Lepanto, against the Turkes: The third is Syracuse, lying in the South-east part toward Malta: And the fourth is Trapundy, which yeeldeth surpassing fine salt, that is transported to Venice, Italy, Dalmatia, and Greece, made onely by heating of the Sunne, being draine into certaine pooles. That sulphurean mount Gebello, called of old Aetna, burneth continually therein, yeelding a terrible smoake, and fire, which by the nature of the thundring noise, and heate congealed in that Vulcans furnace, it throweth from the horrible vents, huge stones of naturall brimstone, in so much that no people may resort nere thereby. I saw also there a fountaine, that a dog being cast therein, will presently die, but being taken forth dead, and flung into another poole, shall forth with reuiue. The Ile is of circuit

fix hundred, and large fifty miles: It was sometimes under the subiection of the Gauls, but now under subiection to King Phillip of Spaine: It is the onely Gernelle of Malta, and a great help to the Napolitan State: The length of the Island lyeth West and East, and is distant from Napolis fifty leagues; so much also from Sardinia, and fortie leagues from Malta: The Sycilians are very industrious, much given to labour, and Mechanicke Arts. Sycilia, Candie, and Cyprus, are almost all of one quantity, being the most commodious and noble Isles, within the Straights of the Mediterranean Sea.

From Polermo I embarked, and sailed close aboard the Coast of Calabria, and on the third day I arrived in Italy at a Towne neere unto Ostia, called Ciuitta-vechio; where hauing thanked God for my safe returne to Christendome, I vnderooke a new Land-voyage. The speciall Cities I surueyed in Italy after my backe-comming, are these, Siena, Florence, Luka, Pisa, Genua, Bullogna, Parma, Pauia, Piacenza, Mantua, Milane, and Torino: The commendation of which is inuolued in these verses:

I illustrat *Sanas* patriæ facundia linguæ,
 Splendida solertes nutrit *Florentia* ciues,
 Libera *Luca* tremuit, ducibus vicina duobus.
 Flent *Pise* amissum dum contemplantur honorem,
Genua habet portum, mercesq; domosq; superbas,
 Excellit studijs fecunda *Bononia* cunctis,
 Commendant *Parmam*, lac, cascade, atq; butirum,
 Italicos versus prefert *Papia* Latinis,
 Non caret hospitij perpulchra *Placentia* caris,
Mantua guadet aquis, ortu decorata Maronis,
 Est *Mediolanum* iucundum nobile magnum,
Taurinum exornant virtus, pietasq; fidelq;

Hauing passed Torine, I kept my way through Piemont, or Pede montano, and came ouer the steepe and snowy mountaine of Mount Cola di Tenda; after that I

had two daies iourney, amongst the Rocky and intricating hills of Liguria, in which Hanibal had so much ado to conduct his Army to Italy. From thence I continued my voyage to Barcelona in Spaine, where I gave over my purpose in going to Madrile, and returned through a part of the Kingdome of Nauarre: Crossing the Pirenei Mountaines, I visited Langadocke, and Gascony; and keeping my way to Burdeaux, and the inuincible Rochell, I arrived at Paris, from whence I first began my voyage, and there also ended my painefull Pilgrimage.

Six yeares was I forth of Scotland, two yeares whereof I was cleere out of Christendome: The computation of the miles I trauelled from Paris till my returne thither againe, amounteth to thirteene thousand eight hundred fourscore and odde miles.

Semper sit Deo laus.

FINIS.



